THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXI.
NUMBER 12.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 17TH MARCH.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, in his last Convocation address, thus noticed the statistics of the examinations :

The candidates for Matriculation have this year been 3,591, for the First Arts they have been 1,495, and there have been 501 candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the short space of five years, the candidates for the B. A. degree have doubled in number, and the candidates for the First Arts examination have doubled in the last eight years. In the Entrance examination of this year, about 50 per cent of the candidates were successful; for the First Arts the percentage was a little more than 43, for the B. A. degree it was 46. For the degree of Bachelor of Law there were 93 candidates, of whom 52 were successful. Thirty-seven candidates out of 50 obtained Honours in Arts, and 27 out of 36 candidates passed for the M. A. degree.

During the past ten years, about 13,000 students have passed the Entrance examination, and the candidates for Matriculation now number between 3,000 and 4000 every year.

We wish the Vice-Chancellor had instituted a comparison between the results of private and public schools and colleges.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR thus dwelt on the practical effects of University education :

We may sometimes have to smile at some foolish words, or to deplore some intemperate outbursts; we may think that their opinions of public men and public measures are often crude, hasty, and ill-informed; and that Government understands its business quite as well as the young amateurs who volunteer to correct and advise it. But these blemishes are of no great importance; they are faults of youth, which time and experience will remove. These energies, toned down by advancing years, and guided by more matured judgment, will do good work hereafter in the towns and villages of Bengal. My present object, however, is not so much to discuss the tendencies of the movement, as to draw attention to its existence. The graduates and matriculated students of the University are rapidly becoming at all events in Bengal, a kind of power in the State; they exercise a great and growing influence on the elements of which native society is composed; they are leavening the mass of Hinduism with new theories of religion, politics, and science; they are tending to form a body of public opinion, not only on matters between the people and the Government, but on those far more important questions to the settlement of which Government can contribute so little,—questions which affect the daily lives, the habits, and the modes of thought of the general community. It may be a matter for consideration whether, in view of the enlarged numbers, and extended influence of the University, the time has come for reconstituting its governing body, the Syndicate, on a wider basis, so as to secure a more adequate representation of the several Faculties.

We wish the Vice-Chancellor had favoured the public with his views on administrative reforms of the University.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR paid the following graceful tribute to the memory of Babu Peary Chand Mitra, late a Fellow of the University :

Among those whom death has removed during the past year from the roll of our Senate, something more than a passing notice is due to the memory of Peary Chand Mitra. He was among the most senior of our Fellows, and in him Bengal has lost one of its most distinguished authors. To him belongs the credit of having struck out a new line in vernacular literature, by his composition of what I believe is recognized as the first Bengali novel, and he was also a regular contributor to the *Calcutta Review*. But his literary achievements are not his highest title to the affection and esteem with which his name will long be cherished. It is to his exertions, as a Member of the Legislative Council, that Bengal owes the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and he was one of the most energetic members of the Society which has been instituted for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of that excellent and merciful law.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR thus gracefully alluded to the statue of the late Hon'ble Prossunno Kumar Tagore C. S. I. :

But, if the living are taken from our midst, the dead sometimes seem to come back to us. It is the province of the painter and the sculptor to reproduce the features and figures of the illustrious departed, so as not only to preserve their memory, but almost to restore to us their living presence. A work of art of this kind has lately been placed in the vestibule of our Senate House, the statue of our honoured fellow-citizen and benefactor, Prosunno Kumar Tagore. (Applause) I need not here speak of the claims of that eminent man to public respect, and in particular to the grateful recollection of the University of Calcutta. The generous and eloquent tribute which our Chancellor paid to his memory on the day on which that statue was unveiled expressed, in happier language than I could use, the feeling of common admiration for the integrity which distinguished his life, and for the public spirit which led him to devote his wealth to the encouragement of the study of law in this University. His munificent benefaction has lately been supplemented by the present representative of his name and inheritor of his virtues, Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, to whose liberality we owe not only the statue which adorns this building, but also the medals which will henceforth be annually presented to the two most deserving students who attend the Tagore lectures, and of which the first award has been made to-day. (Applause.)

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR delivered the following grand euloge on the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen :

I will not attempt to determine the exact rank which history will assign to Keshub Chunder Sen in the noble band of thinkers, reformers, and philanthropists. (Applause.) The full measure of his greatness, we of the present generation are perhaps unable to appreciate; just as a traveller, standing at some mountain's foot, cannot truly estimate the height of the eminence which towers above him. On this point, the next age will form a more accurate judgment than is possible now. But I think we shall not err in saying that when the verdict of posterity is passed upon the life and work of Keshub Chunder Sen, four characteristics, in his career will be marked out for prominent notice. First, the marvellous harmony with which his mind unite some of the noblest products of Western culture and civlization, with the depth and thoughtfulness of the Oriental intellect. Secondly, the just proportion which his temperament maintained between the domain of thought and the sphere of action. Penetrated as he was with the spirit of devotional religion, he was yet no visionary mystic, his periods of seclusion and meditation were but intervals in which he gathered inward strength for the active prosecution of the work to which his energies and his life were devoted. Thirdly, the catholic spirit which led him to recognise the germs of truth in all religious systems, and to assmilate the loftiest and most ennobling principles of them all. Fourthly, the generous and large-hearted charity which made his career a crusade against all forms of ignorance, oppression, and wrong. The amelioration of suffering, the extension of education, the advocacy of temperance, the discouragement of child-marriage, the emancipation of the Hindu widow—these were the practical aims by which he sought to lighten the burdens, and elevate the condition, of those around him, no less than by the speculative truths of the pure and lofty theism which he taught.

I have dwelt at some length upon this topic, partly because, in such an assembly as this, it is natural to refer to so momentous an event as the death of one of India's noblest sons, and also because the subject is one which seems to be not inappropriate to the occasion which has called us together to-day. For, though much of Keshub Chunder's greatness was peculiarly his own, the distinctive character of his teaching was largely influenced by his education and training.

True, but Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was not much indebted to the Government system of education. He was for some time in the Presidency College, but he was to a great extent a self-taught man.

TUESDAY, 18TH MARCH.

MR. J. J. J. KESWICK, the uncrowned King of the Opposition as he is called, was feted by the Planters of Silchar with great enthusiasm and *eclat*. The address of thanks which was presented to him was peculiarly worded. We give a few extracts by way of illustration ;

As President of the Defence Association, you have, during the past year, watched over, and successfully defended, the birthright of which it was proposed to deprive us, and not us only, but every European in India, and to forbid which your Association was called into existence. During this period you, at the head of our independent community, have waged an unequal, nay almost hopeless, fight against tyranny; but *magna est veritas* and, though a lie is proverbially hard to kill, and though in this case it turned up in fresh guise again and again; so that, to those ignorant of the facts, even robbery seemed a gift, and despotism, benevolence; yet thanks to your labours, truth at length prevailed, and it has been finally affirmed even by this despotic Government, that Europeans cannot be condemned without the consent of their countrymen. While welcoming you to-day and thanking you for having, as leader in the fight, so successfully guarded and protected our liberties, we do not forget that you had the strong aid of many good and resolute men, chief among whom we may mention Mr. Furrell, who, as Editor of the *Englishman*, first sounded the alarm, and who so ably advocated our cause in that paper, where it was rightly said all facts concerning the Bill were brought to focus : and "Britannicus" whose eloquent and unanswered letters appeared in the same newspaper,—also, Mr. Atkins, the delegate from the railway *employs* of India, sent to England to let the artisans there know what the Ilbert Bill really was, and what it was intended to do, and who was successful in his task, in spite of strong and organized opposition.

AGAIN :

Through the able assistance of these and many others, it became impossible for even our despotic Government to pass the Bill as it stood. At the last moment they pleaded with you to be permitted to carry off the shell, giving up not only most of the kernel for which they had contended, but in order to disguise their defeat they granted us in addition the privilege of trial by Jury, which we had not claimed hitherto for the sake of administrative inconvenience. Now however, that it has been granted, we shall hold to it firmly, and we express the hope to see it further developed as years roll on, and the country advances in civilization. Sir, we believe we can congratulate you on the events of the past years, as they have proved that Britons, even in India, are not so enervated by the climate, but that they can value and defend their birthrights and that the enemies of freedom will long remember that our national motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit*," is true wherever our race exists.

The planters may well chuckle, because they have won the day.

MR. KESWICK then received a deputation of the native landholders of Cachar. This part of the telegram runs to the following effect :

Mr. Keswick afterwards received a deputation from the principal Native landholders of Cachar. These gentlemen were accompanied by a large number of their relatives and friends, who joined with them in thanking Mr. Keswick for the exertions he has made on their behalf in opposing the Bengal Rent Bill, as well as in other matters. They complained strongly of the excessive rents which many of them have to pay in Cachar. Mr. Keswick advised them to lay their views, with a statement of their grievances, before the Calcutta Landholders' Association. The meeting then dispersed.

The landholders of Cachar had evidently referred to the Assam Rent Bill, and not to the Bengal Rent Bill.

MR. G. E. BUCKLE, it is stated, has been appointed the editor of the *Times*. He had a brilliant academic career. He is said to be only just over thirty.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE on the Bengal Tenancy Bill has appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. C. T. Buckland,) Sir George Yule, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Sanderson, and Mr. DaCosta, empowered to draw up a petition against the Bill for immediate presentation to Parliament. A large number of influential Anglo-Indians have joined this London Committee. Among the latest additions are Mr. C. F. Montressor, late Commissioner of Burdwan; Mr. F. Tucker, late Judge of Dinapore; and Mr. F. Collis-Sandes, late Administrator-General of Bengal.

THE ORGAN of the Anjuman-i-Punjab hears from Oxford that "great disappointment is felt by some of the best friends of India in that University at the Indian Institute, of which Professor Monier Williams has recently spoken in such glowing terms. The bricks and mortar are there, it is true, but little else is expected." But can this be true ?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH MARCH.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION has been formally inaugurated. The following Resolutions were passed at its first meeting held on Saturday last :

Proposed by Mr. H. Bell, and seconded by Mr. J. O' B. Saunders—"That H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga, H. H. the Maharajah of Hutwa, H. H. the Maharaja of Dumraon, and Prince Mahomed Farrokh Shah be elected Presidents of the Association." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. H. Bell, and seconded by Babu Saligram Sing—"That Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Mr. J. J. J. Keswick and the Hon'ble A. C. Miller be elected Vice-Presidents of the Association." Carried unanimously.

Proposed by H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga, and seconded by Mr. T. H. Wilson—That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Council:—Nawab Vilayet Ali, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., Rajah Padmanund Singh, Rajah Run Bahadur of Tikari, Rajah Harendra Krishna, the Hon'ble Harbuns Sahai, Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali, Mr. J. O' B. Saunders, Dewan Jai Prokash Lall Bahadur, Babu Saligram Singh, Babu Bissessur Singh, Mr. H. E. Abbott, Babu Nundun Lall, Mr. H. Bell, Babu Ram Dhari Sahai, Babu Raj Rejessurri Prasad Singh, Mr. E. S. Lewhellin, Babu Peary Mohun Mukerji, Babu Keshub Chunder Acharji Chowdhry, Mr. H. M. Rustomji, Mr. J. G. Apcar, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor." Carried unanimously.

5. H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga took the opportunity of informing the members of the Association that Rs. 40,000 had already been subscribed, and that several large sums had been promised and would shortly be added to the funds of the Association.

A MORNING CONTEMPORARY published the following telegram from Lahore :

Lahore, March 17th, 10*h*. 10*m*.—Arrangements are being made by the Public Works Department, under orders from the Government, to start Famine Relief Works towards Rohtak, Hissar, and Sirsa, where the crops have totally perished from want of rain.

OUR GOVERNMENT has ordered the dismantlement of the Fort at Bangalore. The *Englishman* has received the following telegram on the subject :

Bangalor March 18—The *Daily Post* states on excellent authority that the Maharaja of Malaur has telegraphed to

the Viceroy to stop the dismantling of the Fort, as it does not belong to the British Government. The work of demolition has consequently been stopped pending the decision of the Viceroy. The Maharaja's claim is perfectly just. The station and the fort of Bangalor have only been entrusted to the British for the purposes of administration, and that power is responsible to the Maharaja for surplus revenue. The Government of India propose to utilise the material of the Bangalor Fort in the construction of a place of refuge on the site of the present Cavalry Barracks at Agram in Bangalor, which amounts to appropriating the Maharaja's property without his permission.

A SEMI-PUBLIC DINNER was given at the National Liberal Club in London at which some opinions were expressed regarding Indian matters, which our readers we make no doubt will be glad to know. Mr. Slagg, M. P. for Manchester, said :

Lord Ripon's administration had been eminently successful, because he aimed at doing justice to the people of India. Mr. Slagg referred paticularly to the local self government scheme and the Ilbert Bill. He said he deeply grieved, and believed the Liberal party as a whole deeply regretted that any modifications or any compromise had been adopted. (Cheers) He would have been glad if the question had been settled in the way in which alone any final settlement was possible. The result of the compromise was that the question will have to be re-reopened again in order to do justice to the people of India. (Cheers.)

But we doubt whether the Government will dare reopen the question for years to come.

LORD KIMBERLEY said :

The compromise had been adopted by his noble friend, the Viceroy, because being on the spot, he (Lord Ripon) had reason to believe that it would be a peaceful and satisfactory settlement, while maintaining the principle of the Bill. He also wished to add that Lord Ripon had written to him, explaining that the effect of the compromise had been much misunderstood and exaggerated. District Magistrates did very little judicial work, so that in practice there would be very few cases to which the new system would apply, probably not more than 10 or 20 in the course of a year all over India. He also hoped the option of claiming a Jury will very rarely be resorted to.

We all know what the compromise means, but it is idle to cry over spilt milk.

MR. LALMOHUN GHOSE said :

After the observations that had fallen from the noble Lord, he rejoiced to think that no portion of the responsibility attaches to Her Majesty's Government or to the noble Lord himself. (Cheers.) He was also glad to be able to add that his countrymen were not slow to make allowances for Lord Ripon's difficulties. (Hear, hear.) Opposed from the beginning by the bulk of the Civil Service, which had always been, and would always be opposed to every extension of freedom in India, (Cheers) denounced by irresponsible and unscrupulous critics, and thwarted by Lieutenant-Governors and his own immediate subordinates, Lord Ripon's position was by no means enviable. The position became more difficult by reason of an unhappy exchange with Egypt, by which Egypt had every thing to gain, and India had every thing to lose. He referred to the departure of Sir Evelyn Baring. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, although victory would have been doubly glorious, defeat might be excused. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, however, that neither Lord Ripon nor Her Majesty's Government would be deterred or disheartened by reason of an occasional check or failure of this kind. (Cheers.)

THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.

WE HAVE received from the Press Commissioner's Office a copy of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture and Revenue dated the 10th instant regarding the cultivation of wheat in India, from which we give some important and interesting facts :—There are four varieties of wheat grown in India, and they are the soft white and soft red and hard white and hard red. Soft white wheat, which commands the highest price in the English markets, is grown to perfection in Northern India, Rajputana, and Guzerat. The soil and season adapted to its growth is a rich loam well manured and irrigated and a moderatly severe winter. Soft red wheat takes the second place in the European markets. This species is also grown in Northern India and the Central Provinces. The soil in which it is grown in the Central Provinces is a heavy black loam or "Cotton" soil which owing to its fertility and its capacity of retaining moisture will produce excellent crops in years of average rainfall without manure or irrigation. The hard white wheat takes the third place. It is better known in the Deccan and Southern Maharatta country than in Northern India. Being more delicate than the hard red wheat, it requires careful cultivation and irrigation. Hard red wheat forms the predominant class in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency. It is preferred to the soft wheat by the natives, and until very lately commanded a higher price. A collection of the varieties of wheat grown in India was sent to the Secretary of State for examination and report by a commercial expert. Messrs. McDonnell and Co. experimented upon them and according to their report the first place is assigned to the soft white variety and the second tothe soft red. The former is on a par with English wheat and the best colonial wheats. The price of the soft red variety is £4 or 5, the quarter less than that of the soft white. The following is a rough estimate of the wheat production of the chief Provinces of British India and of the more important Native States :

	Acres.
Behar	850,000
N. W. P. and Oudh	6,200,000
Punjab	7,000 000
Central Provinces	4,000,000
Bombay	1,600,000
Berars	700 000
Native States.	
Hyderabad	750,000
Central India Agency	2,500,000
Rajputana Agency	2,500,000
Baroda	88,000

The following is an approximate estimate of the yield of the chief classes of land in each Province of British India :

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Average.
Punjab ...	20 Bushels	11	7½	10 per acre.
N. W. P. and Oudh	22 ,,	15	9	13 ,,
Bombay ...	18 ,,	10	6	9 ,,
Central Provinces...	16 ,,	10	6	8 ,,
Berars	12 ,,	8	8	7 ,,

The broad result of the enquiry may be thus stated : The area under wheat in British India is about twenty million acres, and the yield between 5½ and 6 million tons. The area in native states would give an additional 6,000,000 acres yielding about 1¼ million tons.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Report of arboriculture in the Central Provinces for the year 1882-83. The operations in arboriculture comprehended the maintenance of nurseries, planting of new road-side avenues and groves and the care of road-side avenues which have groves and the care of road-side avenues and groves, which had been planted in previous years. The number of nurseries kept up was 53, supplying 12991 seedlings. The total sum expended on arboriculture during the year was Rs. 18,150-7-4.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Debrugurh that at the auction sale of liquor shop licences held on the 13th instant the Deputy Commissioner's Court was crowded with bidders of the *chamar, dhoby mala* and other low caste-men, who kept the usual respectable tradesmen at bay and outbade them in every license. The prices for which the licenses were given away ranged from four to seven times the rates of previous years. The question arises—how will these men recoup themselves ? They evidently depend upon the rapid spread of the drink crave among the people.

WITH REFERENCE to the recent rule of compulsory examination applicable to Assistant Surgeons a correspondent writes :

While all departments of the public service in India have received due attention at the hands of the Government of India the lot of the poor Assistant Surgeons has been aggravated by entailing upon them fresh troubles and responsibilities without any corresponding advantages or inducements. Under a recent Resolution of the Government of India every Assistant Surgeon must undergo an examination after completing seven years' service in one grade, at the risk of losing his appointment in case of failure, and all those who have long completed this period must appear at the examination within one year from the date of the Resolution. It is said that this compulsory rule has been passed because many Assistant Surgeons evade the examination. If the real cause of this evasion be not ascertained and removed the rule will have the effect of removing many successful Assistant Surgeons from the service without effecting any improvement.

In Bengal a candidate for medical service must qualify himself for admission into the Medical College by passing the F. A. Examination and there attending courses of lectures for five years. After passing the final examination successfully if he has not been disqualified by age he is taken as a supernumerary on Rs. 50 a month and he remains a supernumerary on this allowance for some length of time until he can be provided for with an appointment on full grade pay of Rs. 100. Under the old regime one year only was the limit of supernumerary pay. Then he will have to pass two septennial examinations for obtaining each time an increase of Rs. 50 to his pay. Then the scale of pay now obtaining was fixed about 50 years ago when living was cheap, cost of education less and the claims of society scarcely worth consideration. Now all this has changed for the worse, but the pay remains the same. In their present situation the Assistant Surgeons can scarcely afford to lay out any money on books and periodicals, an acquaintance with which is absolutely necessary to keep them *enrappant* with the progress of the age. In the Subordinate Executive and Subordinate Judicial Services the educational period in all cases is not strictly fixed for such a length of time as five years, while their initial pay is much higher than that of a second grade Assistant Surgeon. The officers of the Subordinate Judicial Service are not required to pass any examination in order to qualify for promotion. The Deputy Magistrates have to pass two examinations, it is true, but unlike the medical department. Covenanted officers have to pass the same examinations. As a preliminary examination it is not a *sine qua non* for entering the Subordinate Executive Service, it is but fair that the officers of this line should undergo one or two examinations after admission into the service, and those who passed one examination before entering the service, such as Sub-Deputies, they are subjected to one examination only after entering the service. If success at an examination be the sole test of merit, surely the Civil Covenanted Surgeons ought to be subject to the same test with the Assistant Surgeons. It is true success at these examinations involves an increase of Rs. 50 to an Assistant Surgeon's pay, but this advantage is nominal. If the Municipality cannot afford to give the increase he must remain without it or go to an out-of-the-way place or serve as a supernumerary in some of the Calcutta institutions. Again, since 1882 the rules of examination have been made unusually stringent. An Assistant Surgeon must pass in all the four subjects at one time, if he fails in one subject he is examined in that subject at the next examination, but if he fails in the same subject at the second examination or if he fail in more than one subject he must pass again in all the four subjects. No Assistant will shirk the examination, if there be a little more encouragement and if brighter prospects be held out to them.

Will nobody listen to the cries of the poor Assistant Surgeons ?

FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.

WE HAVE RECIVED the following letter anent the new competitive examination for the Subordinate Executive Service :

To the above examination were admitted among others persons, who had previously been selected by Government for appointment as Deputy Magistrates. They had their names registered in the books of Government for some years and their claims to appointment were recognised by official letters from the Secretariat. At the time of registration most of the candidates declared themselves to be more than 25 years old, but as they were already in Government employ in some other branch no objections were raised to their eligibility for the subordinate executive service by Sir Ashley Eden or even by Mr. Rivers Thompson. Many appointments were made from among the registered names without any previous examination, but to those who could not so secure appointments, Government in February 1883 announced its intention of not only subjecting them to a severe test in January 1884 but of giving them only one chance on the ground of their being over 25 years old. To this sudden change of policy they submitted, but to their misfortune the subjects of examination, some of which were of a special character, viz surveying and drawing, were published not even six months before the date of examination, the offers of 36 appointments to competition among 99 candidates was made only a fortnight before the examination and the result according to aggregate of marks irrespective of pass marks in each subject was declared to be the rule after the examination without any previous intimation. Both Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple gave special facilities to persons already in Government employ to appear at the Subordinate Executive Service examinations annually held by them, and it would be very hard upon Government employes now if they are debarred from the privilege of appearing at these examinations merely on the ground of their age exceeding 25 years. The 25 years age rule is enforced only in the case of persons appointed for the first time to the public service and has no application in the case of persons already in Government service, for example, the India secretariat service and other departmental service examination. Moreover so long as the prospects in all branches of the public service are not to some extent equalised, it would be an unmerited hardship to those Government employes, who are willing to undergo a competitive test, to be deprived of the only chance of bettering their prospects.

JUSTICE.

WE TAKE the following from *Allen's Indian Mail* :

The news of the recovery of Mr. Rivers Thompson will be received with enthusiasm by the Anglo-Indian community at large. We trust that it may be sufficiently complete to enable His Honour to emancipate himself, in the consideration of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, from the well-known influence which is generally believed to have been somewhat unduly used in Mr. Thompson's name (during his illness) as an advocate of confiscation.

We are sorry to say that we have litle hope in that direction.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the London *Times* has the following :

The new coal industry of Upper Assam was formally opened by the Chief Commissioner on Monday last, in presence of a number of the principal Europeans and natives of the province. The party proceeded by the newly-finished railway from Margarita to the Ledo Mine, where Mr. Elliot inspected the works and declared them open. In his speech he said that the 18th of February would be a red-letter day in the Assam calendar. The coal raised is said to be of excellent quality, and as the mines are now in railwly communication with the Brahmaputra, it can be carried to all parts of Assam at a small cost.

A grand future awaits Assam.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS were passed at the East India Association regarding the silver duties—moved by Sir George Balfour and seconded by Mr. Roper Lethbridge :

Resolutions.

1. That the abrogation of the taxes on Gold and Silver Plate, whether existing in the shape of duty or of fees for compulsory hall marking and assay, is demanded by every consideration of an enlightened public policy. They stand alone as an exception to that complete assertion of Free Trade principles by which the policy of the country is professedly governed.

2 That the demand of our Indian fellow-subjects for the abolition of these taxes which close the English market to one of the choicest products of their industry, is one entitled to our warmst sympathy and support.

3. That the official reasons given for the retention of these duties in the correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury and the Right Honourable Lord the Secretary of State for India (Parliamentary Paper 1884, No. 347) leaves open many points in reference to which further information would be desirable ; more especially where such reasons are in apparent conflict with the declaration made by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his place in Parliament [May, 1883] to the effect that the sole difficulty in relinquishing these taxes rested upon the question of allowance of cumulative drawback on old stock, and not upon that of the sacrifice of current revenue.

4. That it is desirable, in accordance with Resolutions 1 and 2, that a Motion should be made in Parliament at the earliest possible date, affirming the necessary of abolishing the taxation which now interrupts the course of perfect freedom in the manufacture and sale of Gold and Silver Plate—whether existing in the form of import or excise duties, or of compulsory hall-marking, assaying, or licensing regulations. And the Council of the East India Association are solicited to request some Member of Parliament, in whom both the country and the

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

Association have confidence, to give notice of and use his best endeavour to secure a day for such Motion.

Sir George Balfour pledged himself that if no other member took up the question, he would himself press the motion sketched in the last resolution.

But a telegram has been received to-day announcing that Mr. Childers has declared that the silver duties cannot be abolished.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL has passed a compulsory Vaccination Act much needed in the present crisis.

SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that from a return lately printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that within the last ten years twenty-two Burgher, Sinhalese or other native magistrates, District Judges and Supreme Court Judges have been appointed in Ceylon having jurisdiction over Englishmen as well as over others. Is the crime of colour predominant in British India alone?

IT IS announced that the first section of the Bengal and North Western Railway from Gogra Ferry to Bahraich, a distance of about 70 miles, will be open for public traffic on the 2nd proximo.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT has the following about the Bengal Tenancy Bill:

The Bengal Tenancy Bill has been again prominently before the public this week, On Monday night, Lord Stanley of Alderley put some posing questions to the Secretary of State on the subject; and Lord Kimberley, with that candour which has distinguished the present Ministry on Indian topics, assured him that "the letter of Sir Richard Garth which had appeared in some of the Indian newspapers" (observe the impression likely to be created by this phrase, as to the nature of the Chief Justice's "letter!)" had been received in the office, but that he did not know "whether it had been included in the official publications in India. Yes, Lord Kimberley positively said that he "did not know any further, he added that the opinions of the High Court Judges had been solicited, but had not yet been received in the India Office. Lord Kimberley and Mr. Cross might both be honestly recommended to Lord Ripon for the post of Truthful Tommy to the Government of India, when that appointment is vacated by its present distinguished incumbent.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegram from London:

London, March 18.—Mr. John E'don Gorst, the conservative member for Chatham, will, on Thursday, the 10th instant, call the attention of the Government in the House of Commons to the rumoured packing of the Commission which has been issued with reference to the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

THE FOLLOWING NEWS comes from Australia:

A great demonstration has taken place in Brisbane to protest against the continuance of Chinese immigration into the colony, and to demand from the Government the provision of remunerative work for unemployed Europeans. Subsequently the matter was referred to the Legislative Assembly, when, during the course of the discussion which took place, it was shewn that many of the statements made by the deputation, for the purpose of sustaining their demand in the immigration question, were altogether false. The general result of the agitation on this question, however, is indicated in the fact that a Chinese Immigration Regulation Bill has been passed by the Legislature. The effect of this measure is the taxing of Chinese immigrants, and its object is, of course, to limit, to as great an extent as can be expected by Legislation of this sort, the further introduction of Chinese labour into the colony.

The Committee of the Legislative Assembly have, after a lengthened discussion, authorised the prosecution of the *Brisbane Courier* for a libel on a member of the House.

Suppose such a law had been passed in British India interdicting British labourers, what would have been the effect? We leave the reader to imagine it.

THERE WERE 293 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 15th March, of which 95 were from cholera, 17 from small-pox, 71 from fever, 20 from bowel complaints, 3 from accidents and suicide, 13 from pthisis and asthma, 21 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 53. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 16. The average of daily mortality was 43·1. Cholera is raging fearfully in the town.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from Mr. A. M. Bose with reference to our article on the Calcutta University in our last. We regret we have received it too late for insertion in this issue—we hold it over till our next.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London March 15.—On the termination of the battle on Thursday morning, Osman Digma fled to the hills. The British loss is now ascertained to have been one hundred and ten killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded, whilst the enemys is still more enormous than previously reported, the number killed amounting to four thousand three hundred. The force of the rebels engaged in the battle amounted to twelve thousand men. The British troops, after the engagement, burned Osman's villages, and are now returning to Suakim, where Generals Graham and Stewart have already arrived. General Graham telegraphs that Sheik Mohamed believes that the British victory will pacify the natives and will open the road to Berber.

15.—Mr. William Comer Petheram, Q. C., succeeds Sir Robert Stuart as Chief Justice of the High Court of the North West Provinces.

18.—The Marquis of Hartington, in moving the army estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the prolongation of the occupation of Egypt necessitates an increase of the two thousand five hundred men. His Lordship pointed out the unprecedented increase of recruits last year, and the very small number of desertions. He also detailed various changes contemplated in the army, notably the establishment of four artillery depots.

20.—Mr. Gladstone's health is progressing favourably and he yesterday left London for the country.

18.—The Marquis of Hartington, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, last night, said that the Government disapproved of the reward offered for Osman Digma alive or dead by the joint proclamation of Admiral Hewett and General Graham, and that the War office has telegraphed to Admiral Hewett for further explanations on the subject. Mr. Gladstone has been confined to his house, and has been so for several days. A bulletin issued yesterday states that he is suffering from laryngeal catarrh and requires rest.

Cairo, March 19.—It is feared that affairs are in a critical state at Khortoum. The tribes are closing round the town. The Nineteenth Hussars and Seventy-fifth Regiment are encamped at Handouk. Several Cavalry reconnaissances have been made in the neighbourhood of Suakim, but no sign of the enemy has been discovered.

16.—In the course of a speech, yesterday, Sir Charles Dilke said, that if the Opposition insists upon the dissolution of Parliament the Government will appeal to the country, but the appeal will not be made alone on their Egyptian policy.

21.—Mr. Thornhill, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Cambridgeshire, defeating Mr. Coote, the Liberal candidate, by a large majority.

21.—Mr. Childers, replying to a deputation yesterday, said he could hold out no hope of the abolition of the duties on gold and silver plate.

THE GUP AND GOSSIP, the first three numbers of which are before us, is an interesting addition to Indian periodical literature. We wish it every success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the administration of the Province of Assam for 1882-83. 2. Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co.'s Bengal Directory for 1884. 3. Army Circulars (India) for 29th February 1884 with special circulars issued on 12th and 22nd February 1884. 4. Seven Grammars of the Dialects and sub-dialects of the Behari Language in 3 parts. By George A. Grierson, B.C.S. 5. English Duties on Gold and Silver Plate; their special injustice as affecting the Indian Silver Craftsman—a Paper read before the East India Association. By C. McKay Smith Esq 6. The Voice of India for March 1884. 7. The Journal of the National Indian Association for March 1884. 8. The Student—A monthly Educational Journal, Vol. I. No. 1. 9. The Introductory Chapter from a forthcoming treatise entitled "The Public Health in India." By K. D. Ghose M.D., M. R. C. S. 10. A Plea for Malaria. By K. D. Ghose, M.D., M. R. C. S. 11. The 12th Annual Report of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for 1882-83. 12. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine. Vol XI. No. 10. 13. Gup and Gossip, a weekly Serio-Comic Melange of Politics, Sociology Literature and the Arts, Vol. I. Nos. 2 and 3. 14. Chhubi and Gan or Sketches and Verses in Bengali. By Rabindra Nath Tagore. 15. Illustrated Hiraprobha, a Serial Story in Bengali No. 5.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884.

HAVE THE OLD DAYS OF NUDDEA COME BACK?

A STORY comes to us from Nuddea which makes us startle and exclaim—have the old days of Nuddea come back? The facts as represented to us seem to lie in a nutshell. An Indigo concern is for sale, a zemindar negotiates for it, the District Magistrate asks him not to buy it, because a planter friend of his would like to purchase it, the zemindar abandons the idea, a year or more elapses and the planter does not buy, the zemindar, whose property lies in the neighbourhood, thinks that the lapse of time releases him from his obligation to the Magistrate, and now purchases the concern. The Magistrate gets very angry and scolds the zemindar, and what has followed is set forth in the following statement of facts, which has been placed at our disposal, and which is duly authenticated:—

The Moheshgunj indigo concern with the zemindaries attached to it belong to one Mr. Thomas Savi, by whom it was mortgaged some 30 years ago to Messrs. Robert Charriol and Co. of Calcutta. In 1871 the sons of Thomas Savi, who had got the properties of their father by a deed of gift, relinquished their right of redemption, to the above concern, in favor of the said Firm, some time in 1877 Charriol company mortgaged their rights to Comptoir de Campte de Paris, and the said French Bank took over possession of the said Concern in 1882, Charriol Company having been declared insolvents. Babu Nuffar Chundra Pal Chowdhary of Latoodaha on the 31st January last became the purchaser of the rights of the French Bank and possession of the concern was made over to him on the 3rd February, by Mr. Thomas Payne, the Manager of the said Bank. About a year and half ago Babu Nuffar Chundra made negotiations for the purchase of that very property, but he was then dissuaded from completing his purchase by Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, the District Magistrate of Nuddea, who represented to him, that Mr. Henry N. Savi, who was all along the manager of the concern, under the above mentioned firm, and to whose father the concern originally belonged, had an intention of purchasing the property himself, Naffar Babu accordingly did not for sometime make any attempt whatever to buy the property, although it was his interest to do so inasmuch as he has got extensive zemindaries near the concern. But as Mr. Savi failed to pay or did not choose to pay the price which was demanded by the French Bank, several offers of purchase were made by various persons and as Naffar Babu did not like to see the property pass to the hands of strangers he renewed his offers and made the purchase himself. By this act Naffar Babu incurred the displeasure of the friends of Mr. Savi. On the day possession was made over the Magistrate of the District came to Mohesgunj and called Naffar Babu to a private interview. Naffar Babu was requested by Mr. Savi in the presence of the Magistrate to sell back the property to him; and on Naffar Babu's refusing to do so, he was treated very rudely by the Magistrate as would appear from the statements of Naffar Babu himself. The Magistrate said he could never believe Naffar Babu—and mentioned that he (the Magistrate) had then three cases pending against Naffar Babu. Both the Magistrate and Naffar Babu came out of the room, where they had been talking and entered the parlour where Mr. Payne and Babu Jadu Nath Chatterji B. L. a pleader of the Judge's Court Nuddea, were sitting. After having been introduced to Mr. Payne, by Mr. Savi, Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Panye, whether anything could be done in the way of cancelling the sale to Naffar Babu, and on Mr. Payne, returning an answer in the negative. Mr. Taylor left the factory. Mr. Savi afterwards visited some of the native gentlemen of the district and requested them to induce Naffar Babu to sell the property to him, but as the purchase was both for Naffar Babu and his brother Mr. B. Pal Chowdhry, who has recently come back from England, Nuffar Babu could not agree to the proposal of Mr. Savi, then asked Mr. J. G. Ritchie, the Joint Magistrate of Nuddea to intercede in his behalf, and Mr. Ritchie, while on his way home on furlough, wrote a letter to Naffar Babu (a copy of which is given below) asking him to sell back the concern to Savi and held out a sort of threat in the concluding lines of his letter. After Mr. Savi had failed in his attempts to get the property back *amicably*, a petition numerously signed by the ryots of the concern was filed before Mr. Taylor the District Magistrate. Mr. Taylor has admitted in his order regarding the appointment of special constables, that the petition was written out and signed by the ryots, but that it was written within the premises of the Magistrate's 'Kooty.' This petition represented Naffar Babu as a very oppressive Zemindar and mentioned certain specific acts of oppression, but some of the very ryots, who signed the above mentioned application, in a subsequent case, which is now *sub-judice*, said on oath, while deposing against Naffar Babu's men, that Naffar Babu or his men till then had committed no act of oppression. The Police Inspector Babu Biprodas Mittra submitted a report unfavorable to Naffar Babu, and the District Superintendent of Police upon the basis of that report asked the Magistrate to appoint five of Naffar Babu's principal Amla, including his Sadar Naib whose duty is to superintend the working of the whole of Naffar Babu's zamindaries, which extend over the whole District of Nuddea and other Districts also as special constables. Before passing this order of appointment the Magistrate served no notice upon the persons so appointed. The five gentlemen were directed to appear before the Magistrate on the 8th instant and receive their certificates of appointment. But on that day Mr. Ghose of the Calcutta Bar appeared for them. Duly verified petitions were filed setting forth the grounds upon which the order was considered to be illegal and improper. In para 4 of the said petition the following allegation was made.

. . . . . .

Mr. Taylor took time to consider the various arguments which were urged before him by Mr. Ghose, and on the 13th instant rejected the application ordering the five gentlemen to serve as special constables. While this matter was pending a criminal case was instituted by a Boona woman before the Police. The woman's story is that while she was, on the morning of the 6th March, going to the river-side, two of Nuffar Babu's latials accosted her and showing two rupees to her asked her to live with them, catching hold of her hands at the same time (it may be here mentioned that one of these men is uncle of the other). The woman caught hold of the latials by their *dhuties*, screamed out

for assistance and on some Boonas coming to the spot made over the latials to them. According to her story, the latials made no attempt to escape, before the arrival of the Boonas who were at the distance of about 10 and 12 russis. The latials, it is said, were being taken to the Police out-post, by a road which is very close to the Dafterkhana, a place where Nuffar Babu's Naib and other servants reside. The Naib seeing the Boonas taking away two of his master's men, gave orders to his other latials to rescue them. These latials without trying to rescue their fellow-latials simply struck two of the Boonas with latees. There is another episode in connection with the case. The saddar Naib Baboo Harry Nath Chackerbatty, has been accused of paying a couple of rupees as hush money to one of the Boonas and of having promised to pay a further sum of rupees ten. Thereupon the Magistrate of the District has ordered criminal proceedings against him, all the three cases are now pending in the Court of Baboo Tariny Koomar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate.

Mr. Savi, the late manager of the concern, continues occupying the Factory Premises against the wish of the purchaser. He was first orally asked on or about the 3rd February last, to leave the place, but this failing to produce any effect two written notices to quit were successively sent to him by Nuffer Baboo's Solicitor Mr. N. C. Bose of Calcutta and in answer to the last Mr. Savi has promised to leave the place on or before 20th instant. Mr. Savi's continuance inspite of repeated protests is significant.

The whole native community of Krishnaghur strongly sympathise with Nuffer Baboo.

We give below the statement of Babu Jadunath Chatterjea, Vakil, Krishnaghur, about the memorable interview between the Magistrate and Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry :

Statement of Babu Jadunath Chatterjea

On the 3rd February or thereabout the Magistrate Mr. W. V. G. Tayler alone in a Tica gharry came to Moheshgunj factory at about 8 A. M. in the morning. At that time Babu Naffar Chandra, Mr. Payne, Mr. Savi and Babu Jadunath Chatterjee were in the office-room of the kamra—Mr. Payne was shewing Naffar and Jadunath the letter of possession. Mr. Savi left the room for a few minutes and then came back and informed Naffar Chandra that Mr. Tayler had come and he wished to see him. Naffar Chandra left the room. Jadunath and Mr. Payne were then in the office-room, and they were talking about the matter of making over possession when a loud noise from an adjoining room attracted their notice. Jadunath Chatterjee heard the voice of Mr. Tayler and uttering words to the following effect. "I will never believe you" This was said in a loud voice and in an angry tone. Mr. Savi then came to the office-room and told Mr. Payne that Mr. Tayler wished to be introduced to him. Mr. Payne signified his willingness to it and then Mr. Tayler came to the room and was formally introduced to Mr. Payne. After a conversation with Mr. Payne Mr. Taylor asked Mr. Payne the following question—"can you not cancel this sale?" or words to that effect. To which Mr. Payne replied that he has proceeded far in the matter and that he could not cancel the sale. He could only do what remains for him to do, viz to make over peaceful possession to Naffar Babu.

At that time Babu Naffar Chandra said something to Mr. Payne. (Babu Naffar Chandra says that he told Mr. Payne whether or not Mr. Savi offered to purchase this property, to which Mr. Payne said that Mr. Savi twice or thrice offered to purchase, but he did not pay him.) Mr. Taylor then turning to Mr. Savi said words to this effect :—Mr. Savi, you were asked to pay him and you did not pay him and something else, which we do not remember, in the presence of Mr. Tayler Mr. Payne told in reply to Naffar Babu that not only Mr. Savi but there were other persons who offered to purchase.

During the conversation in presence of Mr. Tayler Mr. Payne on having something either from Tayler or Savi said that if these facts were brought to his notice, and if those gentlemen whose names were then mentioned had appeared at the open competition it would have been far to his advantage.

After this Mr. Tayler left the room and went away. Mr. Savi left the room saying that he would come back after seeing Mr. Tayler to his carriage.

(Sd.) J, N. CHATTERJEE,
11*th March* 1884.

Then comes the following crowning letter from Mr. Ritchie, the late Joint-Magistrate of Nuddea :

S. S. DECCAN.
February 25*th* 1884.

My dear Baboo,—In addressing to you a few lines on the subject of your recent purchase of Moheshgunj Factory, and I am conscious that I am intruding on business which is not my own, and I write therefore with considerable diffidence, still as a friend of Mr. Savi's, and as having resided sometime in the Nuddea District, I cannot help writing on the matter. As I understand the transaction for Mr. Savi, he had an extremely strong moral claim to be informed of the intention of any one to become a purchaser of the factory. He and his father before him had lived for years in the factory and Mr. Savi was ready to make a sacrifice to purchase it himself. Under these circumstances, I think he is justly aggrieved at the factory having been sold without a word of notice to him before-hand, and I would appeal to your sense of honourable dealing to sell him back the factory at the price at which you have purchased. I understand that Mr. Savi has made this proposal, and I feel sure that if you would have the generosity to comply with it, your conduct would commend itself to all gentlemen, European or native, who are acquainted with the circumstances of the case. By persevering in your present action, I cannot help feeling that you are in danger of forfeiting the esteem and good will of the European community of the District.

Believe me faithfully yours
(Sd.) J. G. RITCHIE.

P. S.—My address at home is Grindlay & Co., Parliament Street, London.

The above facts speak for themselves. We keep out of view the bye-plays, which are going on. The reader, who recollects the great Indigo drama of 1860, doubtless recollects the "my dearing Tweedie" style of correspondence then prevalent between the planters and the district officers of Nuddea. The planters and the Magistrates in those days constituted a happy family, and not unfrequently was a planter's case decided by the Magistrate at the dinner table. It was this hobnobbing, this "my dearing," this fraternization, which gave the planters immunity from the law, and which made Sir John Peter Grant declare that this sympathy between the Magistrate and the planter was at the bottom of the fearful oppressions, which were committed by the planters in the indigo districts of Nuddea and Jessore. We ask again—have the old days of Nuddea come back ? We give the facts as we have received them, and shall be glad to receive authenticated contradiction. But is it true that Mr. Tayler, the Magistrate, did really bring his influence to bear upon Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry in order to dissuade him from buying a property for the sake of his planting friend, that when he heard of the purchase, he went to the factory house, taxed the Babu severely for making the purchase, and threatened him by saying that there were already three cases before him against him ? Mr. Tayler, we are told is a good and unoffending gentleman, but how he could place himself in the false position he has done passeth our understanding. Then what are to say about Mr. Ritchie's letter to Babu Nuffer Chunder Pal Chowdry ? It unfolds the feeling, which has seized the whole European community of the district against the Babu for exercising the ordinary rights of a capitalist. Is it a wonder that the people in the Mofussil quake the moment they hear of the wrath of the district officers ? Lord Ripon may confer on us the boon of local self-government and Mr. Thompson may second His Lordship's laudable efforts, but when such high handed proceedings are done by the protectors of the people, without let or hindrance, will not self-government be a farce ? We had thought that with Indigo the old days connected with it have gone by never to return, but it would seem that we have been mistaken. In the present issue we take no notice of the bye-plays going on, particularly as some of the cases are *sub-judice*, but we wait to see what notice will Mr. Thompson take of, to say the least, this extraordinary conduct of Mr. Tayler.

THE SALEM RIOTS.

THE more we think about the Salem riots, the more we look into their history and the part the Madras Government has played in that wretched drama, the more are we tempted to exclaim—are we living under British rule ? We have before us a statement of facts of the case which are not from the pen of a native or interested person. It comes from the pen of the Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer*, and his statements seem to be so evenly balanced that we have no hesitation in accepting them as correct and impartial. As usual there are two versions to the story. According to the convicted persons, says the correspondent, "the riots were an unpremeditated affray, an unconcerted conflict between two factions heated by religious fanaticism, and the discontent which culminated in the riots was, in great measure, due to the impolitic action of the Government, and, in particular, to the partial and neglectful administration of the Collector, Dr. Maclean, the officer, who was then in charge of the district." The Government version is "that the riots were the result of a premeditated plot, so carefully concealed, that although numerous public meetings of the conspirators were held, not one single *honest* official knew anything about it." Well does the correspondent says, "absurd and incredible as this seems, it is absolutely and literally "the case for the Crown" that the authorities were the miserable victims of open deception, that they had "lost touch" of the people by whom they were misled, hoodwinked, fatuously duped. Now, to say the least of it, this is not a very creditable confession. It is, in fact, hardly less creditable than it is credible. Such are the main features of this disgraceful instance of administrative incapacity. The details are even more scandalous. Here, however, was an opportunity for a benevolent Governor to give proof of the firmness, the justice, and integrity of his principles. Attributing the outbreak to "a growing spirit of lawlessness amongst Hindoos," Mr. Grant Duff went to work to repress "rebellion," a special Magistrate, was deputed with a special detective and a special set of policemen, and a special judge to dispose of special committals. In fact, all the arrangements were of a very peculiarly special nature. What was the nature of the special instructions conveyed to the chosen confidential agents of the angry authorities is a secret which will probably never be revealed. Enough, however, is known to show that, starting with the preconceived theory that the riots were the result of a conspiracy, the prosecution was by no means scrupulous either in the means or the instruments used to make good that theory ; not only were professional detectives employed, but if we are to believe the counsel employed, private spies, witnesses,—the scum of the bazaars—and petty office-seekers interested in procuring the dismissal of incumbents of posts they coveted. In short, a reign of terror was inaugurated somewhat similar to that which prevailed in those good old days when the services of Mr. Titus Oates were called into requisition." Could anything be more disgraceful than this state of things ? And did all this occur under the direction of British officers and with the knowledge and sanction of the British Government of Madras ? We ask again—are we living under British rule ?

The Government version is that the riots were a premeditated conspiracy, that the Hindus wanted to head a "rebellion," and that it was therefore the duty of the Government to put it down with a strong hand. But as the correspondent says : "The Hindus had invoked the presence of the military to prevent that which subsequently occurred, a demand hardly consistent with such deep-laid designs on their part as have been laid to their charge."

We have seen how the prosecution was conducted. Let us see how justice was administered. The correspondent writes : "To be accused was to be found guilty by the special Magistrate, but so monstrous were some of his comittals that they did not "hold" before the special judge, who, however, against the opinion of the assessors, convicted very many of the accused, delivering himself of judgments unique in judicial annals as specimens of romantic rigmarole."

What revelations ! To be accused was to be found guilty !—and this under H. M.'s benign rule ! The correspondent goes on :

It was not solely of the "special" gentry the unhappy people of Salem had to complain, but also of their own special district officers. The conduct of Dr. Macleane, for instance, was, to put it mildly exceedingly eccentric. At a time when disturbances were apprehended and imminent, this gentleman, thought proper to quit Salem. His explanation of this is ingenuous. According to him, it was a case of "inclination bid me stay, but duty bid me go"; or, to quote him more exactly "one cannot always post-

pone one's duties in the mofussil to the exigencies of the Cusbah town"—a rather lame sort of excuse which seems to have satisfied the Government—not so, however, a more exigent public. Strange rumours got about which subsequently found their way into the press. It was in the plainest terms, and with precise quotation of dates, alleged against Dr. Macleane that the important "duties" which he had stated necessitated his absence from Salem were a pretext for deferring duty to pleasure; that he had, in fact, gone to enjoy himself at the Bangalore Races, and that to conceal this dereliction of duty, he had descended to the fraud of drawing allowances under the pretence of a state of facts which did not exist. Every possible publicity was given to this accusation, which the Government was openly challenged to refute. It was, as pointed out in your columns at the time, evident that neglect to take action upon so grave a charge would be attended with the worst possible consequences, as this indictment of Dr. Macleane reflected upon the honour of the whole service. The charge, however, has been allowed to remain to this day, so far as the outside world is aware, unmet and unnoticed. A lasting slur was thus affixed upon the Government, which had led the people wholly to disbelieve in the integrity of its professions and its administration.

The more we proceed the more sickening becomes the story. Facts crowd upon facts to shew that neither the officers of Government nor the Government have any qualms of conscience, that they stick to nothing in giving effect to their forgone conclusions, that neither does Christianity nor European morality stand in the way of the model Government of Madras in accomplishing its cherished designs. The correspondent further remarks:

Unfortunately Dr. Macleane's conduct was impugned in other respects. His judicial capacity was seriously called in question, and there are a number of his judgments on record in proof that in this respect he was not maligned. Mr. Wilkinson, the District Judge of Salem, had so frequently occasion to comment severely upon the judgments of Dr. Macleane, that this latter gentleman was impelled to report to Government that he could not get on well with Mr Wilkinson. "Getting on well" appears to have been a favourite phrase with the special and district officers of Salem about this time, and anything which interfered with this satisfactory progress were evidently felt by the Government to be intolerable. Accordingly, upon the above representation of Dr. Macleane, the too independent Mr. Wilkinson was telegraphed off to South Malabar, there to ruminate upon the consequences of administering "even-handed justice" under the benignly liberal *regime* of Mr. Grant Duff. Thus did the sorely-stricken inhabitants of Salem lose their sole protector,—the one man who stood between them and the vengeance of the local authorities. To complete this category of benevolent transgressions, it remains to be added that Dr. Macleane was retained at his post, and that when Mr. Grant Duff subsequently visited Salem on tour, he had no better salve to offer its wounded people than to record his emphatic endorsement of the vagaries of Dr. Macleane, whom he pronounced to be "an able Collector!" It was only a few months ago that Dr. Macleane was removed from Salem (on especial duty of course), and transferred to the local Collectorate of Sea Customs where he has already embroiled himself with the merchants of Madras. From these gentlemen, who care little for G. O's and whom the gubernatorial frown has no terrors, he will receive but scant mercy.

So an independent and impartial Judge—the only protector of the people—was put out of the way in order to accommodate a model Magistrate!

What a commentary is this case upon the spirit of British rule in Madras! We had not unfrequently advocated the appointment of fresh Englishmen to the head of local Governments in India. We had said that these gentlemen bring fresh English ideas, cannot be susceptible of local prejudices, and as a rule take broad views of questions. But how sadly have we been disappointed in Mr. Grant Duff. Here was an English politician, who was proud of his intellectuality, confident of his familiarity with Indian questions, and bristing in paper of his budding statesmanship. But how wofully has he broken down! He has stooped to forms of Government which we had never expected from him. And yet he is the representative of the enlightened, liberal, and beneficent sovereign of England and India.

We gave in our last the text of Lord Ripon's reply to the Salem address. His Lordship did not evidently wish to interfere with the discretion of the local Government, and so he refused to comply with the prayer of the Salem people. But we feel confident that if his Lordship had been informed of the facts which the Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* has disclosed, had known how justice had been deliberately murdered, and how the authority of Government had been abused, how the people had been goaded to opposition, and how cruelly they had been treated, his Lordship would have granted the much-needed redress. But our countrymen in Madras should not despair. The whole native community of Madras should bestir themselves in the matter and bring the case to the notice of Parliament. A representative public meeting ought to be held in Madras and men like Sir Madhava Rao and Mr. Rughunath Rao ought to interest themselves in it. The eyes of England are upon Mr. Grant Duff as a political experiment in Asia—shall we call him in the language of Morley a political blank cheque—and we make no doubt that the British public will pay due attention to such a petition from India.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Sir Willam Wedderburn of the Bombay Civil Service,, whose sympathy for the people of India is so well known, has written to the *Bombay Gazette* a most able and thoughtful paper on Parliamentary control over Indian affairs. This paper demands the careful and attentive consideration of all persons interested in the good Government of India. Sir William Wedderburn suggests the establishment of a real and independent control in England over the Indian executive on the principle of Mr. Fox's Bill of 1784. He condemns strongly the existing system of control, exercised through the India Office, as illusory. He points out that just a century ago the scandalous state of affairs in India attracted the attention of Parliament, and had been mercilessly exposed by some of the most eminent members of the House of Commons. The oppressions and misdeeds of the servants of the East India Company had then reached their height, and led to the appointment of several Parliamentary Committees to enquire into, and report upon Indian affairs. To remedy the evil Mr. Fox introduced his famous India Bill of 1784. The Bill was carried through the House of Commons by a very large majority; and if it had become law, a strong and independent Parliamentary control would have been established over the executive in India. But the fall of the Ministry arrested the progress of the measure. Sir William Wedderburn explains the circumstances under which Mr. Fox's Bill was introduced. He writes:—"From being traders they (the East India Company) had become despotic rulers, and grievous complaints had come to England as to the mode in which this rule had been exercised by their servants in India. On account of these complaints, two Parliamentary Committees, the one secret the other open, were appointed in 1781, to investigate the whole condition of British India as well as the affairs of the Company, which were then in a bankrupt condition. These Committees made elaborate reports all condemnatory of the Company's Government and disclosing transactions of great cruelty and oppression on the part of the high officials in India and upon their reports the House of Commons passed resolutions for the immediate dismissal of the Governor General and the Chief Justice of Bengal. The secret influence of the Court of Directors was very great, and they fought hard to preserve their patronage and power, and to screen their servants in India. But the facts proved were too serious to be put aside, and accordingly the Company was placed upon its trial."

It was under these circumstances that Mr. Fox introduced his Bill to suspend the powers of the Company and to bring the affairs of India under constitutional control. His plan was to erect a great department of State, which should be charged with the direction of the whole administration of India; and it was in support of this Bill that Mr. Burke made his memorable speech on the 1st of December 1783. In the course of that speech, the great orator brought to strong relief the oppressions committed by the Company's servants in India and the entire failure of the Court of Directors in India to check these iniquities. So far from controlling the officials in India, the Court of Directors in India were on terms of intimate alliance with the offenders; and when complaints of oppression reached England, they were heard by men who were the friends and representatives of the delinquents. Mr. Burke observed:—"The Natives scarcely know what it is to see the grey head of an Englishman. Young men (boys almost) govern there, without society and without sympathy with the Natives. They have no more social habits with the people than if they still resided in England, nor indeed any species of intercourse, but that which is necessary to making a sudden fortune with a view to a remote settlement. . . . There is nothing in the boys who are sent to India worse than in the boys whom we are whipping at school, or that we see railing a pike or bending over a desk at home. But as English youth in India drink the intoxicating draught of authority and dominion before their heads are able to bear it, and as they are full grown in fortune long before they are ripe in principle, neither nature nor reason have opportunity to exert themselves for remedy of the excesses of their premature powers. . . . I confess to you when I first came to know this business in its true nature and extent, my surprise did a little suspend my indignation. I was in a manner stupified by the desperate boldness of a few obscure young men who tossed about, subverted, and tore to pieces, as if it were in the gambols of a boyish unluckiness and malice, the most established rights, and the most ancient and revered institutions of ages and nations." These observations retain their full force to this date. Irresponsible power is apt to intoxicate the brain of any man, and Indian Officials are but mortals. There is practically no check or control: they can do with perfect impunity whatever they like. True, they have official superiors, but these speaking generally support their subordinates through thick and thin. The great object Indian administrators have in view is to prevent scandals, and they never lose sight of it under any circumstances. Sir William Wedderburn clearly shows up the unavoidable evils of a foreign bureaucracy, in no way responsible to the people over whom they rule. Evils must invariably creep in where there is no strong and independent control. Sir William speaks nothing but the plain truth when he says that a close service like that in India tends to form itself into cliques, which look more to personal advantage than to the public good, "and such cliques," he continues, "cannot be checked, except by a very strong and independent authority in England by the punishment of greedy and unscrupulous ambition, and by asssuring protection to those who bring abuses to light. It there be no day of reckoning for official misdeeds committed in India, the service generally tends to become demoralised." There can be no manner of doubt as to the correctness of the view expressed by Sir William Wedderburn in the passage just quoted. The excesses and vagaries in which the Indian official classes, more particularly the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, are apt to indulge, are too well known to require anything more than bare mention. When young men who have scarcely passed their teens are vested with large powers and exercise their powers without sympathy with the Natives, it is not at all surprising that they should often be guilty of official misdeeds. Cliquism in the close Indian Civil Service is still as rife as ever, and it will flourish so long as the members are not subjected to strong and independent control. The absence of such a controlling power in England necessarily encourages official misdeeds in India and demoralizes the public servants.

It may be argued that the abolition of the East India Company and the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown have put an end to the scandalous state of things, which was so mercilessly exposed by Edmund Burke. But nothing of the kind. The former state of things continues under another name. The India Office has taken the place of the old Court of Directors.

A department of the State has no doubt been created to look after the administration of Indian affairs; but it is notorious that the present system does not accomplish the object aimed at by Mr. Fox's *Bill*—namely, the establishment of a real and independent control in England over the Indian Executive. "The plan of Mr. Fox's Bill," remarks Sir William Wedderburn, "for controlling the Indian bureaucracy was a different one. The power of control was to be taken from those, who were the friends and nominees of the delinquents, and was to be placed in the hands of a strong and independent commission appointed by Parliament from among the most trusted men in England: men unconnected with Indian intrigues, and prepared to enforce publicly and with judicial impartiality the broad principles of justice and good government." But when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown in 1858 independent Parliamentary control, which formed the central figure of Mr. Burke's scheme, was not revived. Sir William Wedderburn says:—"The diminution of official predominance; an infusion of wholesome Parliamentary influences; publicity of the proceedings; and a procedure analogous to that of a court of justice; these are conditions of an effectual control as necessary and as opportune to-day as they were a hundred years ago. But in addition to these, the progress of time and events, and of enlightenment has rendered one more condition indispensable, and that is, the reasonable representation of Native interests and opinion. How this can best be effected is a question requiring much consideration." The time has certainly come when a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed to make a thorough and comprehensive investigation into Indian affairs. Such an investigation has become most desirable now that a quarter of a century has elapsed since the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown. We have no doubt that thorough and impartial Parliamentary enquiry will result in the establishment of a real and independent control in England over the Indian Executive such as is advocated by Sir William Wedderburn.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE NORTH-EAST FRONTIER.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE has written a most interesting *History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill-tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal.* It is an amplification of his memorandum on the North-East frontier of Bengal, which was compiled, at Sir William Grey's request, in 1869, when Mr. Mackenzie was in immediate charge of the Political Department of the Bengal Secretariat. This memorandum proved of great use both to the local officers and to the Foreign Office. The present *History* is a volume of nearly 600 pages and accurately summarises all the information available regarding the Hill-tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal. Part I. of the volume deals with the Assamese, Bhutias, Akas, Dapplas, Abores and Miris, Mishners, the Sadiya clans and the Moahmaries of Mullick. Part II. treats of the Nagas, Manipuries, Garos, and the tribes of North Cachar and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Part III. of Hill Tipperah, the Lushai or Kookí tribes, and the tribes on the Chittagong frontier. The concluding chapter of the *History* is devoted to the recent Aka expedition, which at one time threatened to develop into a frontier war of some proportions. It was the Aka raid, which led to the production of the book under notice. The Government being anxious to have all the information available regarding the Hill-tribes of the North-East Frontier of Bengal, Mr. Mackenzie amplified his memorandum of 1869 and issued the volume of which we are speaking.

On the general policy of the Government towards the tribes Mr. Mackenzie has hardly anything new to say. He reproduces the conclusions at which he arrived in 1869, and states that the further experience gained during the last fifteen years have fully justified them. "The policy of the Government to the tribes on its North-East Frontier," he writes, "has, 'I again assert,' been throughout its main features, a policy of conciliation, and not a policy of repression or devastation. It was, indeed, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge for many years far too conciliatory to be either strong or altogether successful. Even after our officers were located in the Naga and Garo Hills, it was long ere they were formally allowed to assert themselves as representatives of a paramount power, to repress inter-tribal massacre and outrage, and enforce a *regime* of civilisation and policy. Their duty was declared to be the prevention, as far as possible, of raids upon the plains and the cultivation of friendly relations with the independent savages around them." Mr. Mackenzie, however, is driven by the force of facts to confess that the Bengal Government had not in 1869 fully realized the limitations placed upon the system of direct management; and that in 1870 and 1871 the Supreme Government found it necessary to declare in unmistakable language its desire to assert a positive jurisdiction over communities not actually within the limits of our settled districts. Mr. Mackenzie also recognises, that the action of local authorities has not always been in full accordance with the declared policy of Government. Much mischief has been done from time to time by the unwise and uncalled-for interference of over-zealous local officers. The great secret of dealing successfully with Asiatic races, more especially these savage Hill-tribes, is to let them alone as much as possible. But British Officers, in their anxiety to confer the blessings of Western Civilisation on people who have not the good luck to enjoy it, do not always remember this truism. The recent Aka expedition, it is well known, was due to official zeal to obtain specimens for the Calcutta International Exhibition.

At one time the Government was very unwilling to extend its jurisdiction over the hill tribes on the North East Frontier. It was indeed reluctant to undertake any thing like coercion of their tribes or even to sanction a policy of gradual absorption. But since the erection of Assam into a separate Local Administration with immediate charge of the political relations with the Hill tribes in the North East Frontier, a change has gradually come over the views of Government. The advocates of a forward policy begun to obtain a more favourable hearing at the hands of the Government of India, when the Assam administration was placed in immediate subordination to the Foreign Office in 1877. While the Conservatives were in office and Lord Lytton was at the head of affairs in this country the Government of India and the Secretary of State, as might be expected, finally accepted the views of the advocates of a forward policy in the North East as in the North West Frontier. It was determined to advance the head-quarters of the Political Officers in the Naga Hills to Kohima—a measure which gave rise to a costly and somewhat protracted frontier war. Mr. Mackenzie is in favour of a forward policy. He does not consider the position in the Chittagong, Sylhet and Cachar borders satisfactory; and he thinks that "it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that we may ere long have ourselves to go in and occupy in force this land of the Lushais, in order to superintend effecting the settlement of the various tribal units, to prevent a *regime* of tribal massacre upon our borders, and to obviate all risk of outrage upon the settled district of Cachar." The task, Mr. Mackenzie tells us, ought not to prove either difficult or costly. We know that our Government is strong enough to go in and occupy in force the land of the Lushais or any of the savage Hill tribes in the North East Frontier. But the mighty British Government should not show its giant strength against these poor savages unless the step is forced upon it by pressing necessity.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

THE February number of the *Nineteenth Century* contain an article on this subject from the pen of Mr. Willam Fowler, M. P. The writer is generally regarded as an authority on commercial questions. His utterances on the subject on Railway extension in India are entitled to respectful attention. But Mr. Fowler, like the European merchants of Calcutta and Bombay, confines himself to the commercial side of the question. He states that India is capable of supplying all the wheat which England requires. He urges that the Indian grower has everything in his favour, which nature can give him, and thus he is only hindered by the absence of cheap carriage by rail when there is a railway, and by the entire absence of carriage when there is no railway or canal. The American, writes Mr. Fowler, "has covered his country with Railways which carry goods at rates which seem to our eyes absurdly low, but we allow the poor ryots in India to wait long while we make up our minds what shall be done. America has 50 millions of people and 100,000 miles of railway. India has about 250 millions and about 10,000 miles of railway, of which only 862 are laid with a double line." We go entirely with Mr. Fowler in thinking that the high rates of freight on Indian Railways should be reduced. Sir Evelyn Baring, in his Financial Statement for 1883-84, showed that it costs considerably more to carry tons of wheat 616 miles over the great Indian Peninsular Railway than it does to carry the same quantity 960 miles over the American lines. The American takes care to adapt his railway rates to the needs of the trade, and we see no reason why the same thing should not be done by the Indian railway authorities. In the case of the New York Central Line it has been calculated that the saving to the producer and consumer in a single year from the reductions of freight made between 1869 and 1879 amounted to £7,300,000. But for this change, every bushel of grain sent east from Chicago would have involved a loss to the producer. Though the charge per ton from Chicago to New York had been reduced more than £3, the railway earned by freight in 1879 nearly a million sterling more than in 1869. Well does Mr. Fowler say that such facts ought to encourage even the Directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The loss of revenue caused by reduction of rates is generally recouped by the gains of increased traffic. The East Indian Railway has reduced the third class fare by one-sixth, without suffering any loss from the reduction.

Mr. Fowler points out that the Americans make from 8,000 to 10,000 miles of railway every year. He would apparently have the Government of India emulate the activity of Americans in this matter. But strange to say he is entirely silent on the important question of the financial position of the American Railways. We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing here what the *Pioneer* says on this subject:—"Of 15 of the chief American lines, representing a nominal capital of 652 millions of dollars, the depreciation in value in the course of 1883 amounted to a less sum than 85 millions of dollars, and this serious fall followed another important drop in 1882. Only seven of the number paid any thing in the course of the year to their ordinary shareholders; deducting, however, the 29½ millions of the dollars thus distributed, from the depreciation in value, we still have a net loss of 55¾ millions of dollars, or nearly 20 per cent, on the market value of the capital on January 1st, 1882. All such earnings as these are have been by old established companies and the new lines have invariably proved unremunerative. Much of this collapse is attributable, no doubt, to recklessness of design and administration, to eager competition and dishonest financing Meanwhile the Indian Government may console itself with the reflection that its more modest undertaking has at any rate paid well, and that its railway stock stands, as a rule, at high premium as one of the steadiest investments in the world. What would the ever ready decriers of Indian administration say if the worth of our railway stock had shrunk by 14 millions in the course of a single year?" These facts we commend to the over-zealous advocates of railway extension in India. Satisfactory as the financial results of our railways have been compared with those of the American lines, we must not yet forget that the expectation that Indian Railways would prove directly remunerative, has not been realized. We showed in a recent issue that up to the 31st March 1883 our Railways cost the tax-payers no less than 30½ crores of rupees.

Like the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Fowler assumes that it is impos-

sible to make a railway in India that wont pay. It is, however, only fair to say that he does not ask the Government of India to construct railways through State agency. He is in favour of the employment of private enterprise, and thinks that it would be perfectly safe to give a guarantee on at least 10 millions a sterling a year to companies agreeing to build selected lines of railway. But if success is so certain as Mr. Fowler states it to be, why should a Government guarantee, we may ask, be necessary to induce private capitalists to undertake the work? The London *Economist* makes the following pertinent remarks on the attitude of the mercantile classes in the matter:—"But if the new undertaking promise so well, where is the necessity for a Government guarantee? One can understand the Government coming forward in the infancy of a railway system, where everything as regards the future is in a state of complete uncertainty and offering special inducements to investors. In the case of India, however the experimental stage is past. Experience has demonstrated the paying character of the Indian Railways and at the present time specially when the great difficulty is not to find capital for sound and profitable undertakings, but to find proper outlets for capital, private enterprise ought surely to be sufficient to supply India with the railways she needs. It is true that investors have not yet shown a disposition to get their money invested in such undertakings. That, however, is largely because the remunerative character has not been sufficiently realised, and in part, also, because the system of granting gurantees has created the wrong impression that without a guarantee the venture was too risky to be undertaken. Now, however, that Chambers of Commerce, both here and in England, are urging the fact that the railways are paying concerns as a reason for the State committing itself further to their construction, the idea that the investments involving so much more than the ordinary risk that a Government guarantee is essential, should be exploded. And the merchants constituting these Chambers ought really to show the courage of their opinions. They can influence the flow of capital to a very great extent, and there is the greater reason why they should direct it to Indian railways, because from there they, on their own showing, will reap a double gain. The new lines, as they rightly point-out, will greatly increase the trade of the country and thus tend to the profit of those by whom the trade is conducted, in addition to returning a fair profit upon the capital invested in them. Private enterprise, therefore, we think, might do and ought now to do, without the state crutch upon which it has hitherto been leaning." The simple truth is that capital does not of itself flow into the undertaking, because the prospects of the undertakings are not so bright and success not so certain, as the Calcutta and Bombay merchants would have us believe.

THE SCARE IN AMHERST STREET.

THE rate-payers of Amherst Street have been put to much anxiety and fear by a resolution lately adopted by the Town Council of the Calcutta Corporation. On the face of it the resolution is innocent enough. It proposes the sale of certain plots of "surplus land" belonging to the Corporation, reserving for the neighbouring owners the right of passage over them and pre-emption, and nothing could be fairer and liberal than these reservations. It seems, however, that the professions and the descriptions given out in the printed papers bear no relation to the facts of the case. The so-called "surplus" is no surplus at all, and there never was any land belonging to the Corporation in that street which could be designated by that term, and it has been used only to give a decent pretext for a very wicked attempt. The real attempt is to cut off a slice from each side of the public road so as to reduce its width, and to raise black-mail from the owners of lands on the road-side by forcing them to buy what already belongs to them as common property. In order to prepare the way for this Machiavellian plot, some eight or ten months ago a line of brick-on-edge was set up along the middle of the foot-paths almost flush with the ground, so as not to create any suspicion, and it is now pretended that the land on the outside of these bricks is "surplus land," "beyond and independent of the footpaths, and formed no part of them." On this principle the whole of the foot-paths may be declared "surplus," for they lie beyond and outside the main road. Having thus produced this "surplus," the next attempt is to show that the road suffers no loss by it. This is done by saying that the road is "a third class Street only." Of course there is no label or mark on the road to show to what class it belongs, and it is quite optional to call it by what name one chooses, and men of business are well aware of the value of the old adage, which says "give a dog a bad name and hang it." Certainly, it is not a very large road; it measures about a mile in length, and varies from 28 to 36 feet in breadth. But when the road was made in the time of Lord Amherst the present width was deemed necessary, and no one who is disinterested would think a mile long road too broad at 28 feet. It has several large establishments standing in it, such as the Police Hospital, the Church of England Mission House, the Leper Asylum, and the Alms House, and for these a broad road running north and south, is an important sanitary provision, not to talk of the native inhabitants whose health cannot be a matter of much consideration to the Corporation. But the Town Council will listen to no argument, and the proposition is to filch some 13 feet from the width of the road or say 7½ feet on each side. The temptation is that the sale of this strip of the road will produce Rs. 93,800 at Rs. 700 a cottah, and the amount will be available for "town improvements" in other quarters. The estimate on the face of it is not reliable; a strip of a mile by 13 feet gives 95 cottahs, which at the estimated rate would yield Rs. 66,500, and out of that deductions have to be made for several cross-roads and bye-lanes, and passages for at least two hundred houses. In some places shops and dwellings open continuously on the road and require unbroken tracts for passages. It is to be presumed, also, that the frontages of the four large establishments will have to be given away free of cost, for it is not likely that the Municipality will pay for the frontage of its own Police Hospital, or for the Alms House or the Leper Asylum. These deductions will reduce the amount by one-half, and strips of land 7 to 8 feet wide, in some places not more than 4 or 5 feet, are quite unfit for building purposes, and no purchaser will come forward to pay full price for them. The Municipal authorities are doubtless well aware of these facts; but they nevertheless are pretty sure of realising their exorbitant estimate. The cutting away of 7 feet of land right from the front of a house and the throwing of the house away from the road-side cannot but seriously injure the property, lowering its value, and making it less fit for occupation than what it was before. In most instances the front windows of the ground floor open on the so-called "surplus land," and when the said land is occupied by the purchaser, the windows must be closed, and all light and ventilation stopped. The occupiers of such narrow strips as "the surplus land" must be people of the lowest order, and their society and the smoke from their cooking cannot but cause the most serious nuisances, and rather than submit to them, most people, who can afford it, would pay any fancy price that the Municipal authorities choose to demand, and that is why we describe the transaction an imposition of black-mail. Doubtless the law gives power to the Municipality to close a road at its option, but it would be a tyrannous use of power to deprive a certain section of the people of the use of light and air, and to force them to pay for the benefit of another section of the community which is to derive the proposed "improvements." The law, it is true, provides for misuse of the power, and depriving people of their right to easements is actionable; but the Municipal authorities are aware that the relief is obtainable only at the High Court, and there at a heavy cost, and many poor people will be obliged to submit to the injury, unable to repair to a refuge the doors of which can be opened only by golden keys. It is believed, too, that cases like those of the Wellington Square Tank, and of Mr. Anderson's damages cannot easily be got up by the natives. But are these considerations such as to justify the action of the Town Commissioners? Is there no higher motive? no regard for private rights? no respect for justice and fair-play? We understand the resolution was strongly opposed in the Town Council, and carried only by a small majority. We hope when the case is fully and clearly laid before the Commissioners at a General Meeting there will be sufficient independence and loyalty to justice to lead to the resolution being contemptuously thrown overboard. If each Commissioner would try to realize in his mind how he would like to have a range of miserable huts erected right in front of his house, stopping the ventilation and light of his ground-floor rooms, or blocking the iron railings before his house, there would be no doubt as to the result. He may also bear in mind that the rate-payers may combine and get up the necessary funds to contest their rights in the High Court, that in private cases the Court has always decreed a space of from 6 to 8 feet between an old house and a new one for light and air in suits between private suitors, and that there is no reason whatever to doubt that suits against the Corporation for damages for the deterioration of value by the stoppage of frontage will always go against the Corporation, he will know well which is the line of action which would be most becoming him. Anyhow and with all the sanctity of Ebenezer, certain it is that the resolution, if adopted by the Commissioners will be unjust, unfair, injurious to the interests of a large section of the community, highly discreditable to the Corporation, and a fruitful source of litigation and waste.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

ON TUESDAY last His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and staff left Calcutta for Chittagong. His Honor has been received there with great enthusiasm and *eclat*.

WE HEAR that the Government of Bengal has abandoned the idea of appointing a roving Commission to report on the amended Tenancy Bill. The Lieutenant-Governor now proposes to refer the Bill to a few selected officers for enquiry and report. This will be a worse move than the appointment of a roving Commission. If a fresh enquiry is to be made and evidence is to be taken, the work we are of opinion should be done by a Commission constituted on the lines of the Indigo Commission of 1860. We think the different Landholders' Associations should combine and press the matter upon the Government.

WE ARE glad to learn that Raja Shamanand Roy Bahadur, and his son the Hon'ble Kumar Boikantnath De, zemindars, Balasore, have subscribed Rs. 1000 in aid of the Ripon Professorship in the Indian Science Association. We hope this fund will gather strength as time rolls on. It gives us much pleasure to learn that Kumar Boikantnath De has undertaken to make collection in Orissa on behalf of the Science Association.

WE HEARTILY welcome the intelligence that Mr. Roper Lethbridge stands a good chance of being elected M.P., for Whitby. In the heat of the Ilbert Bill controversy some of our best friends were ranged against us, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge was one of them, but as far as we know he is a sincere friend of this country, and now that that unhappy controversy is over he will we make no doubt prove the same zealous champion of India that he was before. If he gets into Parliament we feel convinced that he will raise his voice on behalf of the dumb millions of this country. We, therefore, wish his candidature every success.

THE GREAT SOCIAL PROBLEM of the hour in Bengal, we may say in India, is the reconciliation of the Hindu, who proceeds to Europe or America, for education or business, with Hindu Society and *vice versa*. There is no power on earth, which can resist the flow of aspiring young Indians into Europe for these laudable purposes—Canute may as well command the Atlantic to roll back! Every responsible member of

Hindu Society feels this, but no one puts his shoulder to the wheel to bring about the reconciliation so devoutly wished for. Are our young men, who return from Europe, themselves averse to return to the bosom of Hindu Society—to the society of their parents, relatives, and friends? We do not wish to pass any opinion hastily on the subject, but we have known several instances in which England-returned Indians are not in the least disposed to keep themselves aloof—in fact they live in the bosom of their families, and do not seek to outrage the feelings of their orthodox countrymen by change of costume and adoption of manners and customs which are foreign to us. We hold that it is the duty of the leaders of Hindu Society to cherish, to assist, to encourage such sensible and moderate men. It affords us great pleasure to learn that a movement is on the *tapis* among the principal *Vaidyas* of Bengal, (members of the physician caste) to restore to caste a member of their body, who has returned from England, and who is willing to rejoin his caste-men, if they will take him back as a brother and a fellow without subjecting him to degrading ceremonies. Nothing could be more tolerant and liberal than the spirit in which the *Vaidyas* have set themselves about in this matter, and if they succeed, their example we make no doubt will have the desired effect upon the other castes. At a recent meeting they resolved to readmit into their caste the gentleman referred to, provided that there be nothing against such an act according to the Hindu Sastras. And our Sastras as far as we are aware are tolerant enough in matters of this kind. It is the duty and interest of the leaders of Hindu Society to reciprocate the good feeling, which has come from some of our young men, who have returned from Europe after finishing their education, and then to bridge over the gulf which now divides the one from the other. The longer this gulf will remain, the greater will be the injury to the best interests of our Society.

THE RESULTS of the first examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service have been published in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. We learn that altogether 99 candidates fulfilled the requirements of the rules and were allowed to present themselves for examination, 82 of these candidates actually appeared at the examination, and of these only 6 gentlemen passed, they having succeeded in obtaining the highest aggregate of marks. Their names are: Babus Gunganarain Roy, M. A., Nilcanto Sircar, M. A., Suratchunder Chatterjea, B. L., Surjicoomar Agasti, M. A., Mr. H. H. Heard, and Babu Bhai Baz Sinha. Under the Resolution of 23rd February 1883 passed candidates will be deputed to the interior and placed under the orders of Commissioners of Divisions for employment on any general duties, which would qualify them for the public service as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors; not having any official status they will not be vested with any revenue and criminal powers. They will receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per month while so employed. Of the candidates passed on the last occasion 4 being already in the Government service they will not be disturbed in their present appointments, only Babus Surjicoomar and Suratchunder will be deputed to the districts and placed under the Commissioner of the Rajshaye and Burdwan Divisions.

WE TAKE the following from the above Resolution:

It was contemplated in the Resolution at the head of this paper that candidates passing this examination should be deputed to the interior and placed under the orders of Commissioners of Divisions for employment on any general duties which would qualify them for the public service as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. It was explained that they would be regarded only as probationers till appointed to the Subordinate Executive service, and their confirmation in such appointments would depend upon the manner in which they discharged their probationary duties. While holding such temporary offices, they were to receive a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

The new probation system, we are afraid, will not attract good men as candidates. No respectable gentleman can live on Rs. 50 as subsistence allowance, and it is not certain how long he may have to live on this allowance. The former system was much better—a candidate when approved was appointed as a probationer on full pay. Say what the Government may the subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per month will be practically regarded as a reduction of the usual pay of Deputy Magistrates. We hope the Government will reconsider this matter.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Lords regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill:

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true that in the official papers on the Bengal Tenancy Bill published in Calcutta the minute of the Chief Justice of Bengal was not included; also whether it was true that the opinions of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta on the Bill had not been asked.

The Earl of Kimberley:—The minute of the Chief Justice referred to by the noble Lord is doubtless the letter from Sir Richard Garth which appeared in the newspapers, and was transmitted Home by the Government of India, but I am not aware whether it has been included in the official papers published in India. The opinions of the other Judges of the High Court were asked for by the Government of India, but they had not yet become known at the India Office.

As far as we recollect Sir Richard Garth's celebrated minute on the Rent Bill is not included in the Blue-books on the subject published by the Government of India nor in the official papers published in the *Gazette of India*? Why this omission?

SOME QUESTIONS were put in the House of Commons regarding the Ilbert Bill. We give them below:

Ilbert Bill.

Mr. M'Arthur asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, before the Ilbert Bill was modified with a view to extend the right of trial by jury in the case of English prisoners, the opinion of the local governments of India was obtained as to whether such a change could be made without considerable administrative inconvenience; and, if not, whether Her Majesty's Government would, before assenting to the measure, take steps to ascertain if the compromise would in any way injure or impede the administration of justice.

Mr. J. K. Cross: There is no intention of instituting the inquiries suggested, the matter having already been considered by the Government of India. No special reference was made to the local governments as regards this particular modification. But the question was in some cases referred to in their opinions on their original Bill. And the papers already presented show that one of the recommendations of the Government of Bombay was that European British subjects brought for trial before any Sessions Judge should have the right to claim a jury.

The Indian Criminal Procedure Legislation.

Mr. J. K. Cross, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said:—The authentic copy of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, Amendment Act, which the Governor-General is by statute required to transmit to the Secretary of State, was only received by last mail. No member of the Council of India dissented from the Secretary of State's despatch of Nov. 8 last, concurring in the modifications of the Bill recommended by the Government of India in their letter of Aug. 10. The further modifications of the Bill were not referred home by the Government of India for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, but were made during its passage through the Governor-General's Council. I may remind my hon. friend that an Act which has been passed by the Legislative Council and assented to by the Governor-General does not require to be "allowed" by the Secretary of State in Council. It takes effect in due course, unless Her Majesty signifies her disallowance of it. The papers I have referred to are now being printed for presentation to Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Feb. 26.—At the meeting of the House, the Chair was, of course, vacant, and Mr. Gladstone informed the members present that he had it in command from Her Majesty to acquaint the House that she has been informed of the resignation of the Chair by Sir Henry Brand, and that she gave leave to the House to proceed to the election of a new Speaker.

It comes to this—what is done is done and can't be recalled!

THE FOLLOWING question was put in the House of Commons regarding the Indian Medical Service:

Indian Medical Service.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Gibson asked the Under-Secretary for India whether any, and what, steps had been taken since last August by Her Majesty's Government to meet the grievances of the Indian Medical Service, and to lessen the dissatisfaction which existed in all its ranks.

Mr. J. K. Cross: Last year I stated that in view to the gradual removal of the existing disadvantages to the Indian Medical Service of having more officers than there were substantive posts for them to fill, the number of annual appointments would be reduced to the lowest pitch compatible with justice to existing students and the future efficiency of the department. This measure is still being carried out. Only ten appointments were made last year and only ten will be made this year. It is not proposed to take any other step but this, which must prove effectual in adjusting a due proportion between the number of charges and of officers to help them.

Mr. Gibson gave notice to call attention to this subject at the earliest possible moment.

Will nobody take up the grievances of the Subordinate Medical Service, and will no steps be taken to redress their grievances?

WE FEEL a peculiar pleasure in noticing the inauguration of the Mohender College at Puttiala by His Excellency the Viceroy. In the first place it is an English College in the heart of a Native State, in the second place the College building has been for the most part constructed with local materials and by local men. In the third place it has been opened under the auspices of His Excellency the Viceroy of India. The *Englishman's* special correspondent says: "The new buildings are most spacious, and I am sure I am not exaggerating in saying that they are the finest of their kind in India."

Sir Deva Sing, the Dewan, read an address to the Viceroy, from which we make the following extract:

The foundation stone of this building was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1875, in the time of the late Maharajah Mohender Singh Bahadur, after whose name it is called and it has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,75,000. In addition to the hall in which your Excellency is holding this darbar, there are 24 other rooms. The masonry carpentry, and iron girders, &c., made in Patiala workshops have been entirely executed by State workmen, at first under the supervision of Mr. Westfield, a mechanical engineer in the service of the State, and afterwards under that of a native officer.

This is highly gratifying.

IN COMMEMORATION of Lord Ripon's visit to Puttiala a new charity has been founded. In the address the following graceful allusion was made:

In commemoration of your Excellency's visit to Patiala it is proposed to invest the sum of Rs. 50,000 in a fund the proceeds of which will afford provision for the support of orphans of the subjects of Patiala, under the supervision of a separate officer. These are at present to receive their training in connection with the college, and houses will be provided for them in the precincts of this building, the expense of which with a view to promote the public good will be exclusive of the above mentioned fund. This charity will, in future, be called "The Ripon-Rajindar Orphanage Institute," and the orphans thus brought up having reaped the fruit of the successful traning they have received here, will pray with their thankful hearts for your Excellency, as well as for his Highness the Maharaja.

Well done and well said.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy made a graceful speech. His Excellency said:

Your Highness was one of the earliest of the native princes of India with whom I made acquaintance after my arrival in this country, and I shall always feel a great interest in your welfare. The good administration which prevails in this State is a source of great gratification, and no better proof could be afforded of the enlightened policy which is pursued by this Government than is to be found in the establishment of such an institution as this College. Founded by that lamented prince the late Maharajah Mohender Sing Bahadur, the work so well conceived by him has been carried on to completion under his successor, by the zeal and intelligence of the Council of Regency, and I hail it as a most promising sign of the times in which we are living, that educational institutions of this kind should be springing up in the native States of India, under the auspices of their rulers. I rejoice also to learn that this beautiful and commodious building, which has surprised me by its size and its convenience, has been altogether constructed by artizans and workmen of this State.

We have here a great proof of progress in the building art in this country, and it is very gratifying to me that you should have been able to provide a building of this kind entirely out of your own resources.

This was by far the most gratifying feature of the whole transaction.

AT LAST FRIDAY'S sitting of the Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, the Rev. Mr. Hastie moved the following Resolution:

That a Committee be appointedt o enquire into the working of the University during the past two years so far as the interests of the Faculty of Arts have been concerned and that the Committee report to the Faculty upon the following points.

1. Whether it could be satisfactorily arranged to appoint a Registrar whose whole time would be available for the work of the University.
2. Whether it could be satisfactorily arranged to have the Examination Papers drawn up by distinguished Representatives of the various departments of study in England.
3. Whether the method of appointing local Examiners recently adopted by the Syndicate is an honourable and successful method.
4. Whether the appointment of local Examiners' in Arts should not be vested in the Faculty of Arts or the Senate.
5. Whether the relation between the Syndicate and the Faculty of Arts cannot be so defined as to give greater authority and influence to the Faculty in regard to its constitutional interests.
6. Whether the Syndicate should be more than the Executive of the Faculties and of the Senate or is even an essential and indispensable element in the organisation and working of the University.

The Resolution was not seconded and therefore fell through. We wish Mr. Hastie had consulted some practical men in drawing up the Resolution. In the first place the appointment of a Committee of the kind proposed by him ought to emanate from the Senate. In the second place the appointment of the Registrar being vested in the Senate the Faculty of Arts has no jurisdiction in the matter. In the third

place opinions differ as to the mode of appointing examiners. We should add that the third item of the Resolution was dropped by the mover himself. No wonder that owing to the defects in the Resolution noticed above no one came forward to second it. But we hope that some of the most important questions involved in the Resolution will be brought forward before the Senate.

THE FOLLOWING conversations took place in the House of Lords regarding the Indian Civil Service :

"Viscount Enfield rose to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty for copies or extracts of any correspondence that has passed since 1881 between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council as to "constitutional robustness" in the case of candidates selected for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. He said the examinations were of a very searching character, and brought out in a very marked manner the intellectual and scholarlike qualities of the candidates. In addition to the first examination candidates were also subjected to a medical examination, and having passed that spent a time at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, or Dublin, receiving during that time an allowance of £150 per annum. At the end of that period they were again subjected to a medical examination which he believed was conducted in a very searching manner by three distinguished medical gentlemen. He need not dilate upon the fact that candidates in addition to being qualified intellectually should also be fit to do their duty. But during the course of the year 1881, the Government of Bombay sent a despatch home complaining of the character of some of the candidates, not from a moral or intellectual point of view but saying that their physique was not such as to make them useful public servants. The ages within which candidates were formerly admitted were 17 to 21, but they were altered by the noble marquis opposite when Secretary for India from 21 to 19. Some persons thought that had been an unfortunate restriction. Inquiries had been addressed to the different Governments of India as to whether the complaints preferred by the Government of Bombay were also entertained by other Governments. He was anxious to find out whether that change of age has been fatal to the physical requirements of the candidates.

Lord Stanley of Alderley seconded the motion.

The Earl of Kimberley said there was no objection to produce the correspondence asked for he would only anticipate these contents so far as to say that it might be satisfactory to know, that, although the Government of Bombay made some complaints as to the "constitutional robustness" of the civil servants of that Presidency, the reports from other Presidencies did not confirm those complaints. Reference had been made to the limits made by the noble marquis opposite, but he might point out that there was no motion before the House upon which a discussion on that point could be raised, as his noble friend simply moved for papers and he (Lord Kimberley) did not think it would be convenient to enter into a general discussion as to the rules laid down. His noble friend would see from the papers asked for that the Governments in India who had been consulted, reported that up to the present time there had been no diminution in the "constitutional robustness" of the civil servants there, but, he added very fairly that the time since the alteration had been inadequate to judge of results.

The Marquis of Salisbury agreed that the present was not a fitting opportunity for discussing a subject with reference to which separate notice ought to be given. He hoped that the terms of the motion would be taken by the noble earl opposite as including the case of engineers coming from Cooper's hill College,

The Earl of Kimberley replied that he does not think there was any correspondence to produce about the engineers to whom the noble marquis referred. He would, however, make inquiries.

The motion was then agreed to.

Strange to say that not one speaker referred to the gross injustice which has been caused to the Natives of India under the new limit of age. Practically they have been prohibited from appearing as candidates at the Indian Civil Service competition.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.— Dr. G. Saundeis, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children.,, Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains of the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions of the Skin.

Manufactured only by DARLINGTON & Co., and sold at their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. Price Re. 1. Large Size Rs. 2. ☞Call for No More Pains ! ! ! Darlington's Pain-Curer, and see you get it. ☞Examine the bottle, & see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations. ☞Mofussil orders executed by V. P. Post

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares	13	4	0
Oonao Reading Room	13	4	0
S. H. C. Taylor Esq., Beerbhoom	13	4	0
A. B. Bose Esq., Cooch Behar	4	8	0
Syud Looft Ali Khan Bahadoor, Patna	13	4	0
Roy Shamlal Mitra, Gya	20	0	0
Babu Janoky Saran Shaha, Moteehari	3	0	0
,, Chunder Coomar Bose, Lowsar	6	0	0
,, Rajendro Nath Sircar, Koolocash	2	4	0
,, Keshob Chunder Dev, Seetapore	3	4	0
,, Chundee Churn Mojoomdar, Colonelgunge	6	10	0
,, Kassy Chunder Mookerjea, Sarsoond	6	10	0
,, Makhon Lal Chatterjea, Giridi	8	0	0
,, Hurrish Chunder Chuckurbutty, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Chunder Coomar Chatterjea, Kissoriah	10	0	0
,, Jogendra Nath Bose, Hooghly	6	10	0
,, Bhogobutty Churn Chatterjea, Berhampore	13	4	0
,, Kulada Nund Roy, Rungpore	13	4	0
,, Kadar Nath Banerjea, Mohendro P. O.	10	0	0
,, Sreenath Dutt, Darung	10	0	0
,, Kally Das Chowdury, Hassangabad	13	4	0
,, Sarodapersad Ghose, Birbhoom	6	10	0
,, Mohendra Lal Seal, Ghatal	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—19*th March* 1884.

General—7th March—Mr. T E C aexhead, Offg Magte and Colr, Burdwan, to act in 2nd grade of Magte and colr from 12th ult.

12th March—Baboo Kalli Prosuno Sircar, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Gobindpor, Manbhoom, leave for three months, from date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Manbhoom, temply to have charge of the Govindpore subdivn of that dist, during absence of Baboo Kali Prosuno Sircar.

13th March—Baboo Kally Churn Ghose, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, 24-Perghs is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in the town of Calcutta.

The Services of Mr. W Macpherson, Offg Addnl Dist and Sess-Judge, 24-Perghs and Hooghly are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Mr. H Beverly Offg Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept, from 9th prox.

14th March—Mr. J Anderson Magte and Colr, Baukoora, is promoted to the first grade of Magtes and Colrs, vice Mr J Armstrong, decd.

Mr G M Currie, Offg Magte and Colr Cuttack, is promtd to secd grade of Magtes and Colrs, vice Mr J Anderson.

Mr G Toynbee, Offg Magte and Colr Hoogly to be a Magte and Colr, third grade vice Mr G M Currie.

Mr Toynbee will continue to act, in the secd grade of Magtes and Colrs.

Mr R H Greaves is confirmed in first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, vice Mr. G Toynbee.

Mr Greaves will continue to act, as Dist Sess Judge of Dacca Mr. F H Barrow, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rajshahye, is promotd temply to the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Colrs, vice Mr R H Greaves.

Mr M Finucane, Tempy Jt Mgte and Depy Colr, secd grade on leave is confirmed in that grade, vice Mr. R H Greaves.

Mr A C Tute, Offg Jt-Mate and Depy Crlr, Dinagepore temply to be a Jt-Magte and Depy colr of the secd grade, vice Mr. F H Borrow.

Mr Tute will continue to act in first grade of Jt Magtes and Depy Colrs.

Mr H Farrer Offg JtMagte and Depy colr Serajgunge Pubna, leave for two months from date he may be relieved.

Mr W Grindlay Asst Magte and colr Sewan Sarun is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in that Subdin.

Mr A Manson C S reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th ult.

Mr C C Quinn Magte and colr Sarun reported his departure from India on furlough on 25th ult.

Mr D B Allen C S has been granted by H M Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for one month and one day.

Baboo Sreenath Bhudder Depy Magte and Depy colr Naddea is vested with the powers of a colr under Act X of 1870 in that dist.

15th March—Mr J Whitmore, Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Burdwan, to act as Dist and Sess Judge, Furreedpore, during absence, on leave, of Mr F J G Campbell.

17th March—Baboo Tariny Prosad Roy, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is on posted to Dacca.

The services of Baboo Kedar Nath Mookerjee, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, Sasseram, Shahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment in connection with the work of supervising the survey of the lands belonging to the Sasseram Endowment.

Moulvie Sheik Abdullah, Tempy Sub-Depy Colr, is posted to Sewan, Sarun, from date he joined his apptmt, on being relieved of his special duty in connection with the cess revaluation operation in that dist.

Mr H Thompson, Depy Magte and Depy Colr. Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act VII (B C) of 1880.

Forest—12th March—In modification of the previous notification of the 4th inst, Mr A R Grant, Depy Conservator of Forests Teesta Divn, special leave of absence for five months, from 1st June, 1884.

Mr A L Home, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, will take charge of the Teesta Divn, in addn to his own duties, during absence of Mr A R Grant.

Opium —13th March —Mr E A Gennoe is apptd to be a Probny Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, vice Mr G W Dick Lauder.

14th March—Mr A Christian, Asst Sub-depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, from date he may avail himself of it.

18th March —Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, Sub-Depy Colr Moorshedabad, leave for three months' from 21st ult.

Baboo Bhuban Mohan Gupta to act as Sub-Depy' Colr, Moorshedadad, during absence, of Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy.

Mr H A D Phillips, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Bhagulpore, furlough for eighteen months, from 1st April next or subsequent date.

The Hon'ble H J Reynolds, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Genrl and Revenue Depts, leave for three months, from 20th April next, or subsequent date.

Mr W B Oldham, Depy Comr, Sonthal Perghs, to be Depy Comr of Darjeeling.

Mr R Forbs, Offg Depy Comr, Chittagong Hill Tracts, to officate as Depy Comr, Sonthal Perghs, during absence, on deputn, of Mr W B Oldham.

Mr C A S Bedford, Asst Comr, Hazaribagh, to act as Depy Comr, Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr C J S Faulder, Offg Jt Magte and Depy colr, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is transfd to Bhagulpore' and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr E M Reily, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga to have charge of the Madhubani, sub-divn of that dist.

Mr C R Marriott, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, is transfd to Dacca, and posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Police—15th March—Mr P A Sandilands, Asst Supdt of Police, is posted to Howrah on being relieved of the special duty in connection with the Calcutta International Exhibition.

Lieut-Col W L N Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore, to act as Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, during absence of Col W T Fagan.

Mr A H Giles Dist Supdt of Police, Purneah to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Bhagulpore, during absence, on deputn, of Lieut-Col W L N Knyvett.

Mr M F Breamish, Asst Supdt of Police, Purneah to act as Dist Supdt of Police of that Dist, during absence, on deputn of Mr A H Giles.

17th March—Mr C S Murray, Offg Asst Supdt of Police Rungpore, was on leave for two months, under sec 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, from 29th May, 1883.

17th March—Mr G W S Cox, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Gurjat Mehals Police, temply to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, in addn to his own duties, from 5th inst, during absence of Col C Titchins.

Mr A H James, Dist Supdt of Police, Hooghly, to be Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police, vice Mr C Jennins, on furlough.

Mr W Green, Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Hooghly

Mr F A Chichester, Asst Supdt of Police, Dacca, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Beerbhoom.

Jails—18th March—Mr A D Larymore to be Supdt of the Alipore and Russa Jails, vice Lieut-Col R Beadon, decd.

Mr W C Beadon to be Supdt of the Presidency Jail vice Mr A D Larymore.

Mr H Sevenoaks to be Supdt of the Midnapore Cent Jail, vice Mr W C Beadon.

Mr E W Payne to be Supdt of the Dacca Central Jail, vice Mr C H C Sevenoaks.

Mr H G Tayler is promtd to first grade of Asst Supdts of Jails, vice Mr E W Payne.

Mr M S Emerson is promtd to second grade of Asst Supdt of Jails, vice Mr H G Tayler.

Mr H M Owen to be an Asst Supdt of Jails of third grade, vice Mr M S Emerson.

Eccelesiastical—12th March—The Rev F Orton to be Chapln of Barrackpore, from 26th Feby, 1884.

The Rev T B Speedy, Offg Chapln of Dum-Dum, to be Chapln of Berhampore, from 31st Jany, 1884.

The Rev W C Bell to be Chapln of Dum-Dum from 31st Jany, 1884.

18th March—The Rev Rufus Lakra, an ordained Native Pastor of the G E Mission, in Lohardugga, is authorized to grant certificates of marriage between persons who are Native Christians.

Forest—12th March—Mr A R Grant, Depy Consr of forests, Teesta Divn, special leave of absence for five months, from 1st June, 1884.

Port Trust—18th March—Mr Horace A Cockerell, C I, to act as a Comr for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta during the absence of the Hon'ble H J Reynolds, Mr Cockerell is also to act as Chairman of the Comrs during the absence of the Hon'ble H J Reynolds.

Medical—14th March—Mr W A Williams held the post of Apothy to the Medl College Hospital from 22nd Decr, 1883, to 19th Jany, 1884.

15th March—Surg E Bovil acted as Civil Surg of Nuddea from afternoon of 5th Decr, 1883, to afternoon of 5th Jany 1884.

18th March—Asst Surg Hari Das Maitra, in charge of the Bettiah Dispensary, in Chumparun, leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Asst Surg Opurbo Krishna Chowdry, a superny at the Presidency, to have charge of the Bettiah Dispensary in Chumparun during the absence, of Asst Surg Hari Das Maitra.

Municipal—13th March—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Chittagong Municipality :—

Mr W Counan, Ex-Engr.
Munshi Khayrati Mia, Pleader and Zemindar.
Munshi Foie Zulla. Pleader and Zemindar.
Baboo Debudeen, Mookhtear and Zemindar.
Baboo Gogan Chundra Chowdhury, Zemirdar.

Advertisements.

BRICKS! BRICKS! BRICKS!

To be had at moderate rate. For particulars apply to

MOHENDRA NATH BISWAS,
10, *Kristo Ram Bose's Lane, Shambazar.*

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.
GRAND SUMMER PREPARATION.

Tailors, Milliners, Shirtmakers, all sorts of Ready made dress and General order Supplier, 373-4 Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

Our summer collections consist of the finest Stuffs of Alpaca, Parometta, Holland, Satin Jin, Cotton drill, Adheenonsook; Suiss, Cambre-prints, and Chintz, Horrock's Long Cloth, Crowned Sanghai, Jepan and other silks, and Satins of the first water, too numerous to detail.

An inspection and patronage solicited.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.
IRRIGATION.

It is hereby notified that the Goalgeriah Lock, Midnapore Canal, will be closed from the 15th to 25th March 1884.

CALCUTTA. } (Sd.) C. W. ODLING.
The 18th March 1884. } *Under-Secretary.*

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 1st of April 1884, the Post Office will undertake the transmission of India Postal Notes to any Post Office selected by the holder, and their delivery and payment by postmen at the addresses of the payees named, under the following conditions;—

1. The holder of a Postal Note, *i.e.*, either the original purchaser or any subsequent possessor, who wishes to transmit it by post to the payee, should present it at the window of the Post Office for this purpose, having first recorded *in the space provided* on the back of the note.—

(1.) the name of the payee,
(2.) the full address of the payee,
(3.) the Post Office at which he desires payment to be made. He must also affix a half-anna postage stamp on the reverse of the Postal Note.

2. The Post Office will grant a receipt to the holder for a Postal Note so tendered, and will forward and deliver the note to the payee named on it.

3. The postman who delivers the note will, at the time of delivery, pay the value of the note in cash to the payee, who must sign and return the note to the postman. In the absence of the payee named on the note, the latter may be delivered, and the money paid, to any person connected with the payee's household or business establishment who is accustomed to sign receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address.

4. A post-card may be attached to a Postal Note tendered for transmission, and a post-card so attached will be delivered with the note.

5. The holder of a Postal Note tendered for transmission can obtain an acknowledgment of its delivery from the office of destination. For this purpose he must attach to the note a post-card bearing on the face his own name and full address, and on the back the following particulars, *viz.*:—

(*a*) The number of the note.
(*b*) The Post Office from which it was purchased.
(*c*) The value of the note.
(*d*) The person to whom it is made payable.

After the note has been paid, the Post Office will impress the date stamp on the acknowledgement in proof that the note has been duly paid, and return the acknowledgment to the address written on it.

6. The above arrangement in no way prevents the holder of a Postal Note from remitting it to the payee himself through the post or otherwise, but in the case the payee will have to present it himself at the Post Office for payment, instead of receiving payment through the postman.

H. E. M. JAMES.
Offg. Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, }
20*th March* 1884. }

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of Bholanath Dey deceased late of Chundernagar who carried on business in Calcutta were on the Eighteenth day of March Instant granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Kopeel Chunder Dey the adult son of the deceased during the minority of his infant son Saroda Persad Dey. Dated this 20th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty four.

SWINHOE & CHUNDER,
Attorneys.

WANTED an experienced and competent manager of the Maisadul Raj. Candidates must possess a good moral character, and a thorough knowledge of the English language, Land, and Zemindaree affairs. Applications with testimonials must reach the undersigned within ten days. Salary attached to the post being Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, according to qualifications.

MYSADUL RAJBARI, } ISHUR PERSAD GARGU.
The 15th March 1884. }

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 29th March 1884, at 3 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To consider the Budgets for the year 1884-85 as revised by the Committee.

2. To fix the rates at which the rates and taxes are to be imposed for the year commencing on the 1st of April 1884, under Section 64 of Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, as amended by Section 8 of Act VI (B. C.) of 1881 and Act I (B. C.) of 1882.

3. The Chairman to move in accordance with the Resolution passed by the Bustee Committee on the 26th February that the Commissioners be recommended to apply the provisions of Section 280 to Kristo Bagan Bustee.

4. Auditor's Reports on the Accounts for 1882-83, and Vice-Chairman's note.

5. To confirm generally the proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 23rd February 1st and 8th March.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at Meetings held on the 26th and 28th February.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Water Supply Committee at a Meeting held on the 13th March.

At the close of the Special General Meeting, the Adjourned Special General Meeting will be held when the business left unfinished at the Special General Meeting, held on the 29th February, will be brought forward.

At the close of the Adjourned Special General Meeting, the Adjourned Special Meeting will be held.

1. The Chairman to recommend sanction of a license under Act IV. (B. C.) of 1883, for the warehouse at No. 82 Nimtollah Ghat Street.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received up to the 8th April 1884, for lighting and maintaining from (309 to 350) Kerosine street lamps in the Suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1884-85 i. e, from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885.

Terms and conditions of the contract and forms of tender, price one rupee, to be obtained on application to the Superintendent Municipal Office, Alipore. Separate tenders must be submitted for each of the six wards and each separate tender must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money to be deposited with the cashier of the Municipal Office whose receipt must be obtained and the number and dated quoted in the tender.

The earnest money will be forfeited if any tender be withdrawn after being accepted.

The tender of any contractor adding to or altering any portion of the printed farm will not be considered.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No tender will be considered unless the earnest money has been deposited, and the tender form clearly and distinctly filled up in accordance with the instructions.

Office of the Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, Alipore the 17th March 1884. } (Sd.) R. C. STERNDALE. Vice-Chairman.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI, M. A.,
Manufacturing Chemt.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The sale of premises No. 1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta which was fixed for the 19th day of March instant has been adjourned to a future day to be fixed hereafter.

NOTICE.

Messrs Mackenzie Lyall & Co. will sell by Public auction, by order of the mortgagees, at the Exchangesale rooms, Calcutta, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 25th day of March 1884, in one Lot, the several valuable Zemindaries, Turruffs, Mehals, Talooks and Jageers described below, which formerly formed a portion of the Goamalty Concern situated on the banks of the river Ganges in the District of Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs and within the Collectorate Jurisdiction of Naya Doomka and Malda :—

	Collectorate.	Area about.	Sudder Jamma Payable Annually.	Names.
1	Towjee No. 120	23485 Biggahs	Rs. 794 11 0	Turruffs Palasgachee & Sirsi Govindpore.
2	,, ,, 128	4894 ,,	,, 315 0 0	Mouzah Dahsatolla.
3	,, ,, 116	6332 ,,	,, 288 0 0	Oodwa Nangachee.
4	,, ,, 142	1629 ,,	,, 49 2 0	Two Turruffs Lukheepore.
5	,, ,, 143			
6	,, ,, 178	24 ,,	,, 12 0 0	Jageer Mehomed Safee Lusker.
7	31 Jageers of Deara land within and adjoining Palasgachee.			

All excellent lands for indigo cultivation with cheap labour and river and rail communication available. The sale is made under the provisions of Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of property Act) Section 69 by mortgagees not in possession, but the vendors will afford the purchaser every assistance in obtaining possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sanderson & Co., Solicitors of mortgagees No. 2, Church Lane, Calcutta.

Tarkessur Railway Company.
"LIMITED,"

The Second Call of Rs. 15 per Share will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No 38, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Thursday 20th March 1884.

HOARE MILLER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

STEUART & CO.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

8, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER,

CALCUTTA.

By Special Appointment to

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, G.M.S.I., &c.,
The Earl of Lytton, The Earl of Northbrook, the late Earl of Mayo.
HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, HIS HONOR THE LT. GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM,
THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT &c.

ESTABLISHED 1775.

STATE CARRIAGES, AND CARRIAGES AND VEHICLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE AND REPAIRED.

Carriages sold on Commission.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34, 36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26 each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

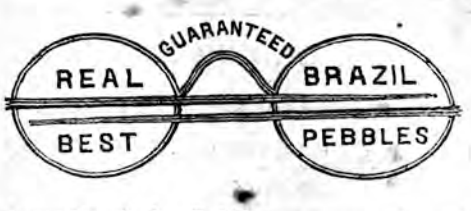
A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE.

Secretary and Treasurer.

GRIMAULT & CO.

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed,, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged elsewhere to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

NOW READY.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS & IMPOSTORS.

A SERIES OF SKETCHES
DRAWN FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.
BY
THOMAS Mc GUIRE.

Illustrated.

BY
FRED. ROGERS.

Price Rs. 2 per copy, Post Free Rs. 2-4.

TO BE HAD OF
P. S. D'ROZARIO & Co.,
12, *Waterloo Street, Calcutta.*

HIGH COURT NOTICE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The valuable zemindary known as the *Neilgunge* Garden containing about 300 Biggahs of Lakraj and Mowrosi land with a lower roomed house and outoffices together with several tanks and ghats, situate in the Registration District Khurdah annual rent payable Rs. 529-5-6.

The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
Receiver.

Calcutta, 24th January 1884.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

TOSHAKHANA SALE.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

JEWELLERS,

Have the honor to announce that they have received the Command of Government to sell on an early day By Public Auction,

To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve,
THE WHOLE OF THE
GOVERNMENT PRESENTS
WHICH HAVE ACCUMULATED IN
THE GOVERNMENT TOSHAKHANA,

These valuable and rare Goods will shortly be placed on view in

Hamilton & Co's Showrooms

8, *Old Court House Street,*

FURTHER PARTICULARS WILL HEREAFTER BE ANNOUNCED.

THE ATTENTION OF HOLDERS OF **Estate and Mortgaged Properties available for sale is drawn to this admirable opportunity for disposal of the same.**

HAMILTON & CO.

Jewellers to Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
CALCUTTA.

ADI AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *Annas.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Managing Proprietor.

HART'S

ROYAL HORSE REPOSITORY,

Veterinary Infirmary and Commission Stables,

Dhurrumtollah Street,

CALCUTTA.

TELEPHONE NO. 160.

R. S. HART BROS.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Job Masters, Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Veterinary Surgeons to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Tramways Co. Ld., and Consulting Veterinary Surgeons to the Calcutta Turf Club.

ALEXANDER CUMMING,

SUCCESSOR TO

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Velvets, Plain and Brocaded (striped and figured) in a variety of choice colors.
Silks Plain and Brocaded a large assortment in new colors.
Satins in all colors and shades.
Lonis Velvets In Black, Cardinal, Grenat, Navy, Green and other colors.
Ottoman Satins Floral Brocades in all colors.
Brocaded Satins in all the favorite patterns.
Plush Plain and Brocaded in different colors.
Gentlemen's Silk Dressing Gowns in Assorted colors. Beautifully quilted throughout.
Gentlemen's under Vests in Silk, Merino and Indian Gauze.
Silk Stockings Plain and striped with Embroidered clocks.
Silk Handkerchiefs a large assortment, Plain and Handsomely Brocaded.

ALSO A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF
BRUSSELLS CARPET AND TAPESTRY
In the newest and most Tasteful Designs
CARPETS MADE TO ORDER OF ANY SIZE
WITH BORDERS TO MATCH
AT SHORTEST NOTICE.
INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

NORTHBROOK HOUSE.

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে ঠনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund £3,112,590
Annuity Fund £3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India, 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	3

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 193, BABANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.